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Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXI.--1883-'84.

NEW YORK:

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ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 1041.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

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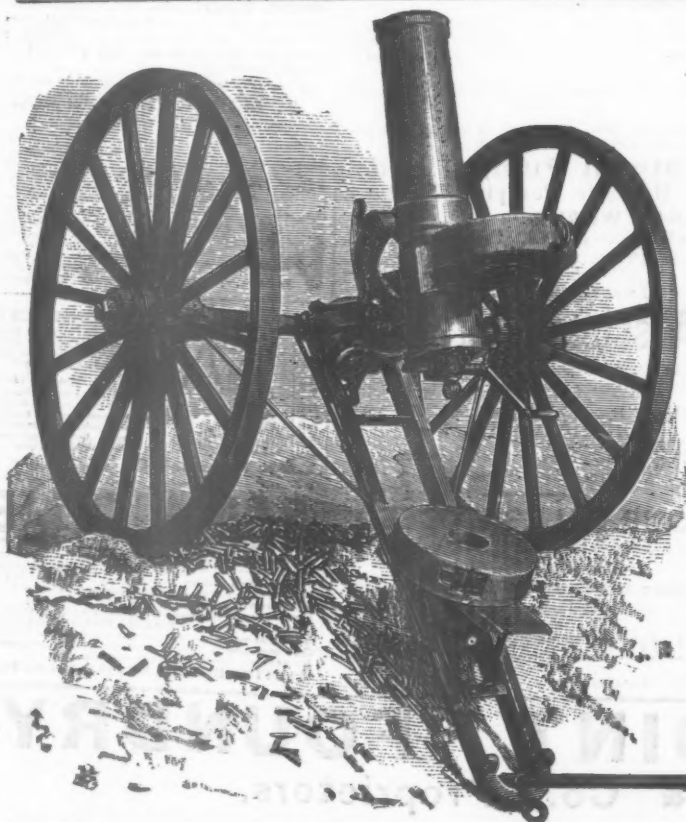
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The Ordnance Board, U. S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Béné, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of the 31st section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies, approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Monday, September 24, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are: the Congress, \$35,400; Guard, \$2,800; Kacasa, \$6,100; and Sabine, \$10,400, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Iowa, \$44,000; Niagara, \$29,000; and Ohio, \$15,700, at Boston; Blue Light, \$550, and Florida, \$64,400, at New London, Conn.; New Orleans, \$200 (on the stocks), at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Susquehanna, \$9,000, at New York; Burlington, \$2,000; Glance, \$400; Supply, \$1,200; Sorrel, \$300; and Dictator, \$33,800, at League Island, Pa.; Frolic, \$8,600; and Relief, \$2,600, at Washington, D. C.; Worcester, \$25,400; Shawmut, \$5,900; and Savannah, \$10,000, at Norfolk; Roanoke, \$37,200, at Chester, Pa.; Pawnee, \$5,600, and Seaweed, \$500, at Fort Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds, which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandants of the Yards.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yards or Stations within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

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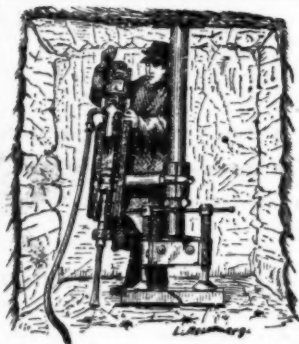
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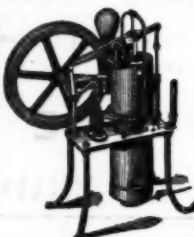
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

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COMPOUND AND STEEL ARMOR.

LIEUT. VERT, in his article, to which we referred last week, closes his chapter on Steel and Compound Armor with an account of the Spezia experiments of November last, which were so fully reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Commenting on them he says:

This grand armor test, like the one of 1876, created a great excitement amongst artillerymen. It must, however, be viewed in an entirely different light from the earlier one. The trial of 1876 resulted in the overthrow of a system which had reached the absolute end of its development. That of 1882 only marked a stage in the new development. By it no question of the absolute superiority in the development of a system was or could be settled; nor was it the intention or the hope of the Italian government, that any absolute decision could be reached beyond the one of the proper test to which such heavy armor should be submitted. Much fault has been found with the meagreness of the report of the committee, especially in that its conclusions were devoted almost entirely to the detail of the best form of test to be given to plates submitted for trial; also complaint of unfairness has been made in that, whilst the Schneider plate showed superior resisting power at the trial, the plates to be used on the *Italia* are to be Cammel and Brown compound ones. This fault finding arises wholly from a misconception of the circumstances under which the experiments took place. The contracts for the armor of the *Italia* had already been awarded long before the experiments took place, and without previous competitive tests. This trial was intended solely to establish a method of testing plates of the different deliveries for acceptance; there having been a great uncertainty as to what was the best arrangement of firing that should do equal justice to the government and the manufacturers. Schneider was invited to submit a plate in order that advantage might be taken with future ships, of any superiority that his target should develop. Regarded in this, its true light, the report becomes one of great importance; the method of test prescribed by it has been adopted by the British government, in place of the former method of firing three shots on the apices of an equilateral triangle, and the severity of the new test will undoubtedly lead to a great and rapid improvement in the resisting power of both steel and compound plates.

On account of this same misunderstanding with regard to the object of the test, a very violent attack was made by the minority of the Italian Assembly, upon the action taken by the Minister of Marine in awarding the contracts for the *Italia's* armor to Cammel and Brown, extending to a general attack upon the whole policy of the naval administration. In his response to these attacks, Admiral Acton, of the Minister of Marine, made a most excellent defence, and his argument presents the advantages of compound armor in the strongest light possible. It should not be assumed, however, as has been done by many who have studied this report, that the Admiral condemns steel armor or even considers its possibilities of development inferior to those of steel. He very properly warns his countrymen against being carried away by the great apparent superiority of steel over compound plates, as shown by the Spezia experiments, quoting the Ochia ones in which compound armor was more decidedly victorious over steel, in support of his argument. Just in the same way people should not be carried away by the Ochia experiments, since the test of the second delivery of *Terrible* plates at Gavres, shows conclusively that most excellent results can be obtained with steel.

In reviewing the whole subject, it is seen that the commencement of the development of both steel and compound armor dates as far back as 1858. After the first tests, which naturally were unsatisfactory, the development was left to private energy alone, unsupported by the governments on account of the immediate necessity for armor and the great cost of steel. In passing the 12-inch limit of wrought iron, the embarrassments of manufacture and of weight of armor became superior to the benefits derived from absolute thickness of plate. The test of 1876, at Spezia, showed the world that steel had at last arrived at the point where it could successfully assert its supremacy. The firm of Cammel and Co. had labored almost unaided to overcome the intractability of steel, choosing as their line of development a method of compounding steel and iron. Whitworth, in England, was also trying to solve the problem by taming the steel itself. It has been shown that in the first English tests, Whitworth's steel plates were much superior to Cammel's compound ones, but the apparent enmity existing between the government authorities and Whitworth, led to the aid of the former being given to Cammel. Development followed with remarkably rapid strides; without doubt more rapid than it would have been had Whitworth been the favored individual, and this not so much on account of the superiority of the system as for personal reasons. Whilst, however, Schneider received the pecuniary advantages arising from the contracts for the armor of the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, he was handicapped in his development by the necessity of working on great thicknesses instead of the medium ones. As a general result, compound armor very quickly took the lead in development, but this lead has never been great.

At present the rivalry between the two systems is very great. It seems unquestionable that they must approach each other as they approach perfection, and as yet it is impossible to tell whether the true method of approach will be by the compound system doing away with its distinctive features, or the steel system adopting some of those of its opponent.

It must be remembered that the ultimate object of naval armor is to attain the greatest amount of protective power with the least possible weight, and since there is a minimum limit of space to be defended which cannot be reduced, the reduction in weight must be accomplished by a reduction in thickness. Taking first the case of a compound plate, it is evident that the iron back gives a minimum of resisting power; its main object being to hold the hard steel face up to its work. Great surface hardness is readily and safely obtainable, and as yet no absolute conclusions have been reached as to the true proportion which the thickness of the iron should bear to that of the steel. Owing to the great ductility of iron a considerable thickness of steel is necessary to aid by its greater stiffness and prevent the iron from giving back so much as to distort the steel face and tear it from its connection. If now the greater resisting power of steel can be successfully utilized so that a soft steel back may be made to do the duty imposed upon the iron at present, then the true object of the armor of obtaining the greatest resisting power for a given thickness will be obtained. If this method be adopted, however, the compound plate becomes virtually a steel one differing solely in method of manufacture.

Turning now to the steel system, it is evident at once that by adopting the metal of greatest resistance throughout, the attempt is made to reach the desired end directly. The element of molecular disturbance enters here, however, as a serious drawback to development. (The effects of molecular disturbance are discussed in the chapter on the Manufacture of Armor.) Up to the present time it has been found absolutely impossible to give to Schneider plates the same amount of surface hardness as is possible with the compound ones, and as has already been shown, this feature is a prime necessity in true development in order that the projectile shall be forced to work destructively upon itself. Whitworth has accomplished the feat although under a modified form. It would seem, then, that, provided this surface hardening be possible, the true line of development lies in the direction of the all-steel plate. To say that it is impossible, or that it is impossible to give to steel the qualities demanded in the backing of a steel face would be a most dangerous assertion in the face of the great progress shown by comparing the Schneider plates of 1876 with those of 1882; the behavior of the Schneider plate compared with that of the Marrel iron plate in the Tordenskjold experiment and the *Terrible* test-plates with the compound Requin ones. Nor has the last word been heard yet from the Whitworth, Terre Noire, and Basic methods of manufacture.

In closing this chapter, the attention is specially called to the importance which "Armor Fastening" has come to assume in the disposition of armor. The system of bolting has been completely revolutionized, in that bolts are now not permitted to go through the plates. Whilst the size of bolt, the play of the shank, the male screw-thread, and the rubber washer of the old system is retained, the number of fastenings must be increased, and the question arises, is this to be a permanent feature or not? Schneider wins many victories by numerous bolts, but here it would seem that although the compound plates are at a disadvantage at present from the limited number used, true development points to reduction rather than additions of fastenings, since they are an element of weakness in reality in destroying the homogeneity of the structure and adding to the weight and cost.

GIVE US THE NAMES.

RICHMOND, IND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Enclosed I send you an extract from the Indianapolis Daily Journal of Wednesday, July 25, 1883. I think such articles ought to have names. Persons having friends in the Army rest very uncomfortably from such publications. It is very strange how a person could duplicate his pay account \$9,000:

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Another Army scandal it is said, will soon be uncovered to the public view. A Mr. Norton, of Wheeling, West Virginia, claims that an officer high in rank has duplicated his accounts to the extent of \$9,000, and that he holds \$3,000 of the paper. He has tried to get something at the Department for his paper, but will probably get nothing.

THE NAVAL UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Whenever a Secretary of the Navy wishes to make a fool of himself in the hope that he will do something to keep his memory green for all time to come, he issues an order changing the uniform—at the instance of some naval Beau Brummels or "dudes"—regardless of the cost to the officers and to the great delight of the naval tailors and furnishers of gold lace, cocked-up hats, and epaulettes. The alteration of the buttons from the eagle perched on the stock of the anchor some years since to a button with the eagle resting on the shank of the anchor cost every officer from \$25 to \$50, and neither his health or comfort was improved, nor the beauty of the button.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE trial of Captain E. B. Hubbard, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., at Fort Huachuca, was expected to close this week and its proceedings to be forwarded to General Crook, at Whipple Barracks, for review.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, has taken command at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, one of the most important posts in that Territory.

CAPTAIN Dangerfield Parker, 3d U. S. Infantry, has temporarily relinquished recruiting duty at Philadelphia for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT H. McWhinnie, British Army, sailed for Liverpool early in the week, on the *Italy*.

THE prognostications in regard to the assignment to duty of Colonel O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., at Detroit, Mich., have been fulfilled. He will, however, retain his position as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Sherman until the retirement of the latter.

AMONGST those who called upon President Arthur, prior to his departure from New York for Washington, were General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., Commander S. T. Greene, U. S. N., and Colonel H. C. Hodges, U. S. A. The President's daughter has been staying for a short while with her uncle, Major William Arthur, U. S. A., at Governor's Island.

COLONEL Roger Jones, U. S. A., registered in Detroit, Mich., this week, on his way to Fort Brady on special inspection service.

GENERAL Sherman and party, in good health and spirits, left Missoula the latter part of this week for Idaho and Washington Territory.

SURGEON J. C. Baily, U. S. A., late on duty with the troops in San Francisco, has taken charge of the Medical Department at Fort Concho, Texas.

CAPTAIN P. H. Remington, 19th Infantry, of Fort Duncan, Texas, has started for the North on a few months' visit.

LIEUTENANT Eugene Cushman, 16th Infantry, late of Fort Concho, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, this week, for duty with the troops in garrison there.

NOWHERE has the death of General E. O. Ord, U. S. A., caused more sorrow than in Texas, where he was held in universal esteem for his official and personal qualities.

LIEUTENANT G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at the camp at Gaithersburg, Md., early in the week from a short leave.

COLONEL M. M. Blunt, U. S. A., has wound up his affairs at Fort Snelling, Minn., and was to start this week on his way to join his new regiment in Texas.

LIEUTENANT G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, on leave in the East, will rejoin at Fort Leavenworth early in September.

GEN. Sheridan attended the Exposition at Louisville early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. G. Leefe, 19th Infantry, late on recruiting duty at David's Island, has reported for temporary duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

GENERAL O. D. Greene, U. S. A., has been on a visit to Fort Canby and Stevens, Ore., to inspect the schools there.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. Chas. H. Greenleaf, U. S. N., and wife, arrived in New York last week and left for Oakland, Md.

LIEUT. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a graduate of this year, is visiting friends at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

CAPTAIN C. A. Dempsey, 2d Infantry, is expected back at Fort Lapwai about the middle of August, from a month's leave.

LIEUT. A. McC. Ogle, 19th Infantry, is visiting in the North from Fort Brown, Texas, for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL F. W. Benson, U. S. A., after many wanderings since his promotion and relinquishment of recruiting duty in New York, has settled down to duty at Fort Riley, Kas., the headquarters of his regiment.

THE marriage of Lieut. Chas. Dodge, 24th Infantry, to Miss Kate Chase Taylor, of Leavenworth, Kas., took place in the Congregational Church, Norwich, N. J., Wednesday of this week, in the presence of a number of friends of bride and groom.

ASST. SURG. Philip Leach, U. S. N., having recently been detached from the *Franklin* and ordered to the *New Hampshire*, the Norfolk Virginian says: "Doctor Leach, during his stay here, has made a great many friends who will greatly regret his departure from their midst. We extend him our best wishes wherever he goes."

MAJOR J. M. Bell, 7th Cavalry, at last accounts was still in St. Louis, engaged in the purchase of cavalry horses. Mrs. Bell is visiting Mrs. Coolidge, wife of Captain Coolidge, U. S. A., at Fort Omaha.

LIEUT. D. H. Brush, Quartermaster of the 7th Infantry, and family, are spending a brief vacation in St. Paul and vicinity.

LIEUT.-COLONEL M. A. Cochran, 5th Infantry, and family, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago, on their way to Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN C. A. Alligood, U. S. A., left Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week to visit friends until the latter part of August.

COMMANDER Byron Wilson, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

LIEUT. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Artillery, late on torpedo duty at Willet's Point, will defer joining at Fort Trumbull, Conn., until the middle of August.

As anticipated by the JOURNAL last week, Captain Chas. H. Ingalls, U. S. A., the most recent addition to the Quartermaster's Department, has entered upon temporary duty under Colonel Hodges at the New York Depot.

SUNG. H. R. Tilton, U. S. A., is spending his leave in and around New York, and will after it expires probably go to a post in Michigan.

LIEUT. C. A. Devol, 25th U. S. Infantry, has come East from Fort Meade, Dakota, to remain for some months.

GEN. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ruggles were expected at Newport, R. I., this week for a brief sojourn.

CAPT. Wells Willard, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., on leave from the West, is visiting friends at Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEN. Crook has rejoined at Whipple Barracks and finds his time occupied in disposing of the routine business which accumulated during his expedition to Mexico and trip to Washington.

THERE will be one Army retirement in August, that of Assistant Quartermaster-General J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., on the last day of the month.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA Bird Gardner, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from Maine.

LETTERS from Col. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., indicate that he and his family are having a pleasant time in Europe.

LIEUT. O. E. Wood, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Wood have rejoined at Fort Hamilton from a visit to Newport, R. I.

MAJ. G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., of St. Augustine, Fla., is still visiting in the North.

COL. T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., left Boston this week for the West, turning over his duties there to Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Artillery, of Fort Warren, who will attend to them until the arrival of Maj. Robinson.

COL. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Porter this week from his trip to St. Paul as member of the Ilges Court-martial.

GEN. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., joined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week and assumed command of the post.

THE official report of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., of his inspections at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y., has been received at the War Department and will shortly be made public.

LIEUT. O. M. Lissak, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week from a trip to Fort Preble, Me., on Court-martial service.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, Lieut. N. Wolfe, and Doctor Dickson, U. S. A., are at present the sole commissioned guardians of Fort McHenry, Md.

CONSCIENCE, it would seem, does make "cowards of us all," if the following account which is given of the capture of Marshall T. Polk, the defaulting treasurer of Tennessee, is correct:

Polk had been in San Antonio several days, and while there took no pains to conceal his identity. At length learning that he was being pursued, he started for the Mexican border, accompanied by one Cameron. A young man named Cook was the conductor of the sleeping coach they entered at San Antonio. When the train stopped at Webb Station, Polk and Cameron quit the car and mounted horses in waiting for them. "Send on Joe Shelly to help me; I am after this man," yelled Cook to the conductor of the train, and he then hastened after the fugitives. Polk and Cameron rode through the chaparral toward Laredo, and on reaching the outskirts of the town made a circuit around it and toward the Rio Grande, which they intended to cross. Cook toiled on after them, and overtook the fugitives on the bank of the Rio Grande just as they were making preparations to cross. He hid in the bushes to deliberate on the best method to capture them. He then recollected that he was unarmed. The situation was a desperate one, but Cook, with the bravery of a lion, jumped from behind a bush suddenly and said: "Gentlemen, you are my prisoners." Instantly two revolvers were leveled at him, but he never flinched, as he quietly added: "You had better surrender, for I know you, Mr. Polk, and the Rangers are all around you. Put up your arms, or I'll have your heads blown over into Mexico." Polk turned pale, and his companion appeared to be nervous. Cook saw the impression he had made and quickly pulled out his watch and impatiently exclaimed that if they did not give their weapons to him in a quarter of a minute he would command the Rangers to fire. When the time had nearly expired he took his cap in his hand as though to signal with it. As he did so Polk tremblingly handed his revolver to the brave young man and Cameron followed suit. With their own revolvers pointed at their heads the men started to Laredo. At this juncture Shelly came up and assisted in guarding the prisoners.

MAJOR G. M. Randall, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, early in the week.

GEN. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A., and family, are visiting in the Catskills.

THE Trustees of Cornell University, Ithaca, have selected Lieutenant Walter S. Schnyder, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to succeed Major J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at that Institution.

LIEUT. Joseph Garrard, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, on a three weeks' visit to his parents.

CAPT. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., early in the week, from a seven days' fishing expedition in Northern Michigan.

LIEUT. E. S. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery, of General Hunt's Staff, is visiting friends in the North.

CAPT. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cavalry, in charge of the recruiting rendezvous, at Baltimore, left there this week on a month's vacation.

A TEXAS paper says: Major John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to be tried by a court-martial at San Antonio, has stated "that he regretted that the regulations of the service prevented him from making any public statement in regard to the matter; the order for his trial was a surprise to him, and he was confident he would be acquitted."

CHESTER A. Arthur, Jr., has been a guest of the Governor General of Canada and the Princess Louise during a part of their fishing trip.

Doctor Samuel G. Armor, a prominent physician of Brooklyn, N. Y., was married at Cincinnati, July 26, 1883, to Mrs. Mary Taylor Yorke, widow of Major Louis E. York, Captain of the 13th U. S. Infantry, who distinguished himself during the war.

COL. M. M. Blunt, 16th Infantry, was a 1st lieutenant of the 2d Artillery when the war broke out, and accepted a captaincy in the 13th Infantry. He was graduated July 1, 1853, and assigned to the Artillery arm, but the change to the Infantry arm in 1861 has greatly accelerated his promotion. H. G. Gibson, of the 2d Artillery, who graduated in 1847, is yet a lieutenant colonel; Tidball of the 1st Artillery is still a lieutenant colonel; John Mendenhall, of the 1st Artillery, a graduate of 1851, is now a major; Langdon, of the 2d, of the class of 1854, is a major; Piper, of the 3d, a graduate of 1851, is a lieutenant colonel; Best, of the 4th, of the class of 1847, is a lieutenant colonel; Livingston, of the 4th Artillery, who belonged to the same class as Blunt, is yet a major, and John Hamilton, who belonged to the class of 1847, is still a lieutenant colonel, although his colonelcy is close at hand.

THE Apache Rocket, says: "Some complaint has been made that the close confinement and manner of guarding Major Wasson, by Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, U. S. A., and the three soldiers, during the journey to the penitentiary, at Lansing, Kansas, was rigorously and unnecessarily severe. He was placed in the express car, ironed, and chained to one of the soldiers. We presume the lieutenant, who had not been acquainted with Wasson, was influenced solely by a desire to secure his prisoner safely. In the case of a military convict the Government makes little distinction between the ex-officer and ex-soldier."

THE Apache Rocket, of July 20, has the following Fort Davis items:

The Livermore exploring party are down in the big bend of the Rio Grande. Gen. Small, Chief Commissary, is still at the post. He is loath to go back to the hot atmosphere of San Antonio. Col. Anson Mills has to pack his grip again for a trip to San Antonio. This time it is to sit as a member of Court-martial which is to try Capt. Kress. Lieut. Woodbury, Jones, and McFarland left the post this morning provided with a small armory of shot-guns, rifles, etc., with the evident purpose of bagging all the game in the country. Mr. J. H. Roetock, Topographical Assistant, U. S. A., assisted by Lieut. Eggleston, 10th Cavalry, did some astronomical work last night to get the longitude of Fort Davis, but were unable to complete the work on account of the failure to exchange signals with San Antonio, the line not being worked, presumably on account of the strike. They hope to complete the work to-night.

COMDR. H. De Haven Manley (retired) is much encouraged by his business prospects in Washington, and is already well established.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. H. Baldwin, commanding the European Station; Capt. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., and other officers of the flagship Lancaster were invited to dine with the King of Denmark at Copenhagen on the 6th of July.

A VERY interesting lecture on Cremation, by Chaplain J. D. Beugless, U. S. N., President of the United States Cremation Co., was published in the Banner of Light July 28. The lecture shows careful study, and is a very valuable contribution to the literature on that subject.

PAYMASTER R. P. Lisle, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Rye, N. H.

PAYMASTER F. H. Ames, U. S. N., and family are spending the summer in New London, Conn.

THE death of 1st Lieut. H. H. Pierce, 21st U. S. Inf., promotes 2d Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel of that regiment to a 1st lieutenantcy. His promotion is not likely to remove him from his present station, Vancouver Barracks.

THE detail of 1st Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, to superintend the improvements at the Yellowstone Park, under recent act of Congress, was made at the personal request of Gen. Sheridan.

THE Vancouver Independent of July 19 says:

Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Infantry, left Fort Lapwai, July 12, on leave of absence. Two sons of Gen. H. A. Morrow, Robert and Henry, are on their way from Michigan to Vancouver. Robert has just graduated from the University of Michigan. Capt. O. W. Follock, 2d Infantry, left on the 15th on his return to Fort Bliss, Texas. Lieut. J. S. Malory, 2d Infantry, has gone to Spokane Falls to take charge of the pack trains and transportation assembled at that point for the escort to the General of the Army. The ten best shots fired by Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., at Fort Canby during the June practice of Co. E, 21st Infantry, were on June 27, 200 yards, score, 4, 5, 4, 5, total, 22; and 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, total, 22; aggregate 44. On June 28, 300 yards, score, 5, 4, 5, 4, total, 22; and 4, 5, 4, 4, total, 22; aggregate 44; per cent 88. There is not another chaplain in the Army who can beat the score. Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Infantry, having completed his course at Fort Leavenworth, returns to his station at Fort Kiamath.

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., attended the Grand Army meeting at Denver last week, and will shortly repair to Louisville to relieve Gen. Ekin.

MAJOR D. T. Gordon, 2d U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Ellis, Montana.

LIEUT. J. B. Cranston rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., Tuesday of this week from a brief absence.

CAPT. D. H. Floyd, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and entered upon his duties in connection with the building operations there.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort McHenry Friday of this week from a short leave.

MAJOR C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams on Wednesday from a short absence.

COMMANDER J. M. Flint, U. S. N., and Mrs. Flint, were guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

MAJOR C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., paid a hasty visit to New York this week from Fort Adams, R. I.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gibbon and daughter, are visiting at St. Paul, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. While at St. Paul he paid a visit to the militia camp at White Bear, where he was hospitably received.

GEN. A. J. Alexander, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from St. Paul, and took temporary quarters at the Westminster Hotel.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOS. H. Stoyens, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, this week.

G. W. L. writes as follows to the Pioneer Press: "There is a man now living near St. Paul, quietly and unostentatiously discharging the duties of a military commander, who possesses all the qualities of brain and heart necessary to constitute a good President. Before offering his services to his country on the battlefield, he had won distinction in civil life. Since then, in his military career, he has achieved national fame, so broad and genuine that it needs here mere mention. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, is the man who, in the writer's opinion, can be elected by the Republican party in 1894, and who, if elected, will prove himself equal to all the dignities and duties of the high office of the Presidency of the United States."

To the Arizona Miner we are indebted for the information that: "Away back yonder two old Hassayampers attended an auction sale of household effects of General Crook, when they had a little strife over a straw hat, each wishing to present the article to a Prescott belle. The hat realized its owner \$17."

THE San Francisco Report of July 21 says:

Gen. and Mrs. Carr have been visiting the General's brother at St. Helena, and are now at the Occidental Hotel. Mrs. Carr, wife of Lieut. Ray, of the Ranger, is in the city with her mother, Mrs. Thos. Egar, of Nevada. The ladies are stopping on Geary street. Lieut. Chamberlain, 1st Artillery, is returning to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus. Capt. Floyd, U. S. A., has arrived, and has been ordered to superintend the construction of the post at Fort Huachuca. It is now more than two months since young Belden disappeared, and there is not a clue as to his whereabouts or whether he is dead or alive. The police and his friends are utterly baffled. Major A. S. Kimball has gone to Fort Spokane to arrange for the Northern journey of Gen. Sherman and party next month. Baron Von der Goltz, now at the Palace Hotel, is a commodore in the German Navy, and goes to China to take command of the German Asiatic Squadron.

CAPTAIN Gaines Lawson, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, who recently inspected the Minnesota troops in camp at White Bear, was very popular there. The Pioneer Press says he has grown to be quite a hero among the men and officers who have sought improvement, by asking him questions in regard to everything pertaining to a soldier's life. He stated last night that his report on the camp would be ready by Aug. 1. In a General Order the militia officer commanding the troops says: "It is with particular gratification that the regiment is informed that Col. Lawson, U. S. A., who has been in camp since Friday and has closely observed the drills and parades, has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the proficiency displayed and with the marked progress that has been made."

THE Omaha Herald says: "Paymaster Stanton and Capt. Bisbee, U. S. A., while at Fort Bridger, played 'a fine Italian hand' at trout-fishing a few days ago, and proofs of the fact came to the editor. They were as fresh and fine as though they had just been taken from the mountain stream, and were most welcome reminders of these Army friends whose good deeds we delight to celebrate."

THE Omaha Herald says with reference to the marriage in that city, July 25, of Capt. J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., to Miss Harbach, announced in last week's JOURNAL:

Congratulations may not be out of order in advance of one of the most pleasing events in the social life of Omaha. The parties to this happy union are widely and well known in our society, the bride a great favorite in all circles, having lived here all her life. No young lady among us enjoys in greater degree the respect and esteem of our people than Miss Mollie Harbach, and it is quite as true that none ever better deserved it. Capt. Bourke has been prominent and universally popular in our social walks since he entered upon his military citizenship in our city eight years ago. As gentleman and soldier he lacks nothing that is required of him to reflect honor upon the Army. As brave in war as he is gallant and chivalrous in peace, he has won the confidence and esteem of thousands here who will always delight to welcome and honor him. Capt. and Mrs. Bourke leave for New York and Europe, and expect to sail for the countries beyond the sea in the Galia July 31. Heartily wishes for their happy journey, not only across the sea, but through life, will follow them from a large and influential circle of friends in this part of the West.

GEN. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., and family, of Governor's Island, N. Y., have gone to New Hampshire for a few weeks' recreation.

GEN. H. T. Clarke, U. S. A., and family left Governor's Island, N. Y., this week for a month's sojourn at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

LIEUT. S. C. Robertson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is to be tried by Court-martial at Vancouver Barracks early in September for alleged improper hypothecation of his pay accounts. The Paymaster General reported to the Secretary of War that two of Lieut. Robertson's pay accounts for the same month had been paid—one at Portland, Me., and the other at San Francisco. It is to be hoped that he will be able to make a satisfactory explanation of this before the court, for all will regret that anything should occur to mar the future of a young officer of so much ability and promise.

COL. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., was a visitor to Columbus, O., on the occasion of the recent reunion, and while there was the guest of Capt. Chas. A. Booth, U. S. A., and Mrs. Booth, at the Barracks.

ASST. SUNG. H. S. Turrill, U. S. A., will visit his old friends in the East early in September.

LIEUT. J. M. Ross, quartermaster, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks from a trip to Fort Canby.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. B. W. Leavell, 24th U. S. Infantry, changes station from Fort Supply, I. T., to Fort Elliott, Texas.

LIEUT. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Infantry, and family are spending a few weeks with friends in Detroit, Mich.

CAPTS. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne the latter part of this week to attend the militia encampment at Island Lake, near Brighton, Mich., commencing Tuesday of next week.

LIEUT. H. C. DANCE, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., is visiting at Penn Yan, N. Y.

THE *San Francisco Report* says: "John F. Broadhead, clerk in the Quartermaster's Department and forger, has 'jumped his bail.' There is no element of surprise in the news, because it has all along been generally expected than Mr. Broadhead would jump his bail."

A PROMINENT officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy on duty in Washington ventures the prediction that Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Garvin will receive the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief. He says he has positive knowledge of the President having promised it to him.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM and Col. R. C. Barr are expected to return to Washington from their extended tour of inspection on Wednesday next.

COL. FRANK BRIDGMAN, Pay Department, and Secretary and Treasurer of Army Mutual Aid Association, returned to Washington from Vineyard Haven on July 30.

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., during the present week: Captain J. A. Augur, 5th Cavalry, 1534 28th street, on route to West Point; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Infantry, 1500 I street, N. W., on leave; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art., 1409 K street, absent on leave; 2d Lieut. F. D. Racker, 2d Cavalry, 2005 I street, N. W., on delay.

THE following correspondence explains itself:

DURANGO, COLO., July 20, 1883.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, Fort Lewis, Colo.
 Sorry you cannot go to Denver as our Representative. Many of our leading citizens have spoken to me about a public reception in a large hall here for yourself and General Logan before he leaves the San Juan.

W. S. HICKOX.

FORT LEWIS, July 20, 1883.

Major W. S. Hickox, Durango, Colo.
 General Logan tenders yourself and his friends his sincere thanks, but he has made such arrangements for the future, that he is compelled to leave to-morrow. He came here to seek rest and health in this breezy air. I will be over in a few days.

GEN. D. S. STANLEY.

LIEUT.-COL. J. M. WHITTEMORE, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, has resumed at Washington after a month's vacation pleasantly spent at Vineyard Haven, Sandy Hook, and Crescent Beach, Conn. His family remain at the latter place for the summer. He will perform the duties of Chief of Ordnance during the absence of Gen. Benét, who left Washington on Wednesday, with Mrs. Benét for the Catskill Mountains, to be gone during the month of August.

THE proceedings in the Ilges court-martial case have not yet been acted upon. There is much speculation as to what the findings of the court will be. Many express themselves as confident of his acquittal. They base their assurances on the fact that no more than one of his pay accounts was paid for each month, and in duplicating his accounts and taking them up again before they came due, he did no more than others had done before him, and escaped punishment. In his testimony before the court the Hon. Martin Maginnis testified that the offence of Col. Ilges resulted from carelessness more than from any intention to do wrong.

GEN. VON XYLANDER, of the Bavarian army, was expected to arrive in New York this week from Europe.

GEN. PRENDERGAST, Captain-General of Cuba, has resigned and will be succeeded by Gen. Castillo.

CAPT. R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Montgomery are stopping at the Howland Hotel, Long Branch.

IN the Fort Monroe *Gazette* of August 1 we note the following:

Lieut. Schroeder, 4th Artillery, is on a visit to some friends at the post. Major R. Loder, 3d Artillery, senior officer here at present, is in command. Lieut. Satterlee, 3d Artillery, visited the Fort during the early part of the week. Lieut. J. W. Benét and his young bride are about to occupy the quarters recently vacated by Capt. Adams. Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Artillery, post adjutant, is at present commanding officer of the Ordnance detachment. Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, is at present with his family at New London, Ct. Lieut. W. C. Eafferty, 1st Artillery, who some time ago was seriously injured by being thrown by a shy horse, returned from leave on the 18th inst., fully recovered from his injuries. Lieut. W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, has left the post. He has been appointed an instructor at West Point. He carries with him the sincere good wishes of every enlisted man, who considered him a thorough soldier, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, 3d Artillery, is at present a visitor at the Hygeia Hotel, accompanied by his family, which has been increased lately. We regret to learn that Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Artillery, is shortly to leave us for West Point. Lieut. Simpson has always been a popular officer, but as we hear our loss will be his gain, we must be pleased at his appointment.

COMMODORE T. S. FILLEBROWN, U. S. N., visited New York, this week, stopping at the Astor House.

LIEUT.-COMDR. E. M. STEDMAN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stedman, spent last Sunday in Omaha on their road to Colorado.

GENERAL GRANT and Mrs. Grant are spending this week at the Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y.

KING KALAKUA and staff were expected in San Francisco, this week, to attend the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar.

LIEUT. F. FUGER, Quartermaster of the 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from a brief trip New Yorkward.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bourke, sailed from New York for Liverpool, Wednesday of this week, in the *Gallia*. We wish them a pleasant voyage and Continental tour, and a safe return to home and friends.

MAJOR-GENERAL TREVINO sailed from New York for England, this week.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, Wednesday of this week.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER and Comdr. H. F. PICKING, U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, August 1.

CAPTAIN W. C. BEACH, 11th U. S. Infantry, is spending a brief vacation at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DR. PHILIP G. WALES, a son of Surg.-Gen. Wales of the Navy, has been appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and will join at a post in Gen. Miles's command.

CAPTAIN VALENTINE McNALLY, U. S. A., was expected at West Troy, N. Y., this week, on special service.

MARCELLUS HIGANS Thompson, the son of Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Artillery, stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., is the recipient of the cup presented by the West Point Class of 1882 to the first son born to any member of the class. We believe that several female infants were previously born to members of this class, but when it comes to taking the class cup they don't count. They may serve as cup-bearers to Odin, as did those fair Scandinavian maidens, Hirst and Mist, and may even enter Walhalla, and with Freya's maidens hand around the strong mead in golden horns to the assembled heroes, but they can never be heroes themselves. This cup of '82 was manufactured by Black, Starr and Frost, of Fifth Avenue and 23rd street, and is a most elaborate piece of work, as will be seen from the description published a year ago.

THE Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association has received another letter from ex-Paymaster Wasson, in which he indignantly proclaims his right to membership. He says the committee may have the power to drop him, but he desires to know wherein is the equity and justice of such action.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL Holabird has recommended that the great coat worn by soldiers be known hereafter as the overcoat.

GEN. H. B. MIZNER, U. S. A., returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., on Wednesday, from St. Paul, Minn., where he has been for two weeks past, as a member of the Ilges court-martial.

CAPT. WILLIAM BAGOT, A. D. C. to the Marquis of Lorne, visited New York this week, registering at the Brevoort House.

MAJ. J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Woodbury, N. J.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE WINTHROP, U. S. A., has a lively entertaining article in the July number of the "Overland Monthly" entitled "The Seat Under the Beeches."

LIEUT. F. S. FOLTZ, 1st Cavalry, and bride are visiting relatives at Lancaster, Pa.

CAPT. J. A. AUGUR, 5th Cavalry, and Mrs. Augur are paying a round of visits in the North prior to settling down at West Point at the end of August.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the current week: Army—Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art., and Col. Joseph Conrad, retired. Navy—Lieut.-Commander R. B. Bradford, P. A. Engineer A. B. Willits, and friend, Lieut. J. H. Dayton, and Captain Richard L. Law.

IN the *United Service Gazette* we find these two items:

We incidentally learn from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of New York, that there are two American officers with singularly appropriate names—one Adjutant-General Drum, of the United States Army; the other, Lieut. Snurdy, of the United States Navy.

Our American cousins are somewhat given to look at American matters through a magnifying glass. This tendency is exemplified by the *Philadelphia Press*, which says: "If General Crook were an English soldier he would be put in the peerage and get a pension for three lives; if he were a French commander he would be made a Marshal of France; but he is an American soldier who has done his duty, and the praise of his fellow-citizens and the thanks of Congress will be the only reward of the bravest Indian fighter of his time, for the most brilliant feat of Indian warfare in two and a half generations of Indian wars." General Crook is a most distinguished officer, and deserves all credit for his last campaign; but we and the French have also had some experience in war with savages, and we challenge the *Philadelphia Press* to name an English officer who has been raised to the peerage for such warfare, or a French General who has been created a Marshal for operations against a similar foe.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR T. D. WILSON, U. S. N., and family are spending the summer at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE Grand Forks *Herald* says: Lieut. Jesse C. Chance, an Army officer of the 13th Infantry, stationed at Fort Lincoln for the last 11 years, and well known to many Dakotians, took a "chance" in the last drawing of the Louisiana lottery and secured \$30,000 out of the capital prize of \$75,000. Stanley Huntly "Spoondyke" married a sister of Lieut. Chance, and undoubtedly Mr. and Mrs. Spoondyke will soon discuss the lottery question.

CAPTAIN JOHN ADAMS, U. S. A., lately retired, has taken a residence in the vicinity of Monroe Va.

SOME time ago we stated that the War Department had refused permission to the Catholics of San Francisco to build a chapel on the reservation at the Presidio, and that some feeling had been caused in the community thereby. Secretary Lincoln, in response to an inquiry from a friend in San Francisco on the subject, says: "When the paper was first seen by me it bore the endorsement of Gen. Sherman, stating that he doubted the wisdom of permitting anybody to build on a military reservation any building whatsoever not wholly the property of the United States. My action was a concurrence in the views of the General of the Army and was based on business views alone. I am entirely opposed to giving anybody the use of Government land without the authority of an act of Congress, and I refuse requests of this kind whether they are from railroad corporations or religious societies of any denomination. If it was at all necessary I could furnish a number of examples where very great trouble has been caused by different action. In one case, what appears to have been originally a harmless license has now been expanded into a claim for a whole military reservation and all the buildings that the Government has put on it, at an expense of more than \$300,000."

OF Capt. Price's History of the Fifth Cavalry the *San Francisco Report* says: "It forms a model on which we should like to see made a history of every regiment in the service, for it can hardly be improved upon."

CHANGE OF STATION FOR THE 21ST.

IN the JOURNAL of June 23, we stated that Secretary of War Lincoln, in response to an inquiry from our Washington correspondent as to the probability of the 21st U. S. Infantry coming East this autumn, said: "\$100,000 for moving a regiment is rather expensive fun," etc. The *Vancouver Independent*, on reading this statement, promptly sent one of its staff to Vancouver Barracks to interview Gen. H. A. Morrow, Colonel of the 21st, who is reported as stating that he had no faith in the report:

The only way the question of a change of stations for the 21st Infantry could come legitimately before the War Department would be by a recommendation, based on long and faithful services on the Pacific coast, from the General of the Army or the Adjutant-General. Such recommendations would have very great weight. Ordinarily, I should say, they would be concurred in. Now, if such recommendations have been made, the War Department is sure to treat them in a sober and dignified manner. Besides, the statement that it will cost \$100,000 to change the two regiments is very wide of the mark. It will at the utmost not cost more than the half of that sum.

He afterwards added:

I may be very sanguine on this subject, but I do believe the 21st Infantry and the 10th will exchange stations. A portion of the 21st Infantry came to this coast eighteen years ago, and all of it has been here fourteen years. Since the last of the 21st came to California, in May, 1869, regiment after regiment has been here and gone. The regiment has been here so long that the time when it came seems like the vanishing point in the perspective of a picture. Since it first saw the "golden shores of the Pacific" the War Department has been ruled over by seven Secretaries; and four Divisions, four Departments, and three regimental commanders have come, commanded, and departed. The 21st has outlived even the Indian tribes. When the regiment sailed up the Columbia the Modoc was tending his herds at the base of the Shasta, and the Nez Perce was living quietly in the peaceful valley of Imnaha. Where are Modoc and Nez Perce now? They have faded from the land like the snow from the brow of Hood. The Indian has gone, but the 21st remains. It is rooted to the soil of Oregon and Washington like one of their fir trees. It has longed and waited for the railroad. The railroad is here, but even its mighty engines have not power, it seems, to tear us from our ancient habitation. But the 21st will not complain. If there is no money to move us, there will be no money to move any other regiment, and we should have no right to be dissatisfied. But relying on the eternal justice and fitness of things, I say the 21st, like the Chinese, "must go."

FORT FRED STEELE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Denver Tribune* has been visiting at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, to inquire as to the amount of manual labor required now-a-days of soldiers. He says: After having talked with several men previous I met a captain who has been in service the past twenty years and at once entered into conversation with him. He said the numerous desertions were all on account of the fact that the soldiers were converted into fifth-rate hired men instead of being made tried and true veterans. "I tell you," continued the Captain, "it takes the starch out of any one to be treated the way the privates are, and the fact is that when their time expires they are not over anxious to reenlist. The fact is a large number of them cannot wait until their time expires, and consequently desert. I think, however, in time that the regulations and treatment of the soldiers will be such that the men will be just as eager to enlist as numbers of the soldiers are now to desert. The time is not far distant when this will be the case."

As to the treatment of the soldiers by their officers one of their number said: "Well, we are treated differently by different officers. The old officers, who have been in the service for the past number of years, are as kind as they possibly could be, and I do not think you would find a man in camp that would complain of their treatment to us. They understand their business and have arrived at that age and experience when they do not desire to bully the soldiers under them."

GREAT GUNS IN ENGLAND.

THE first practice with the two 81-ton guns in the turret at the end of the Admiralty pier, Dover, Eng., took place July 17. Owing to previous rumors of the damage that the firing might do, the windows all over the town were opened, and immense crowds turned out on the sea front to witness the effects. Down in the solid concrete below the sea level is the engine room, where are fixed three double action engines of 200 indicated horse power each, used in working the machinery of the turret, and a smaller one for loading. The turret itself revolves on 32 wheels, worked by a shaft which runs up the centre of the masonry. The guns lie in the upper chamber of the armored turret 10 feet apart, their muzzles projecting a yard through the port holes in front of them when in position for firing. The recoil after the firing is 8 feet 6 inches, and is arrested by strong buffers, the weapons being held by the machinery in a backward position until reloaded. The charge of 450 pounds of powder and the shell of 1,700 weight are put into the gun from a loading chamber within the turret by the aid of a small engine. The whole of the machinery is directed by one person, who stands in a man-hole that looks out on the top of the guns. In the base of the turret is a large magazine, over which there are lifts and appliances by which the gun can be loaded in two minutes and a half. The experiments were witnessed by a committee of experts. A clear course was secured at one o'clock. Five minutes later an immense volume of smoke belched forth, and very shortly, at what appeared about a mile distant, the projectile struck the water, and afterwards made three more appearances at a greater distance. The sound was not louder than is often heard at the firing of the noon gun, and everything connected with the turret seemed as solid as a rock. The first charge consisted of 250 lbs. of powder and the 1,500 lbs. weight of the projectile. The elevation was calculated for a range of six miles. The sighting was done by Col. Goodenough, R. A. The second shot was fired nearly an hour later, owing to ships hanging in the way, the projectile being the same weight as before. The last three rounds were fired with a full battering charge of 450 lbs. of powder and the same weight of projectile. None of these caused the slightest shock in the town, but three small panes of glass were broken in the lighthouse. In the magazine of the fort a piece of timber was nicely balanced and two cups filled with water placed on each end, and not a drop was spilled. It is hardly necessary to state that the cliff sustained no damage whatever. The loading of the guns was on this occasion done from the outside owing to the machinery in the proper chamber not being ready. The whole of the experiments were considered very satisfactory.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., July 23, 1883.

Describes the tract of land in the Indian Territory, located within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation, created by Executive Order dated August 10, 1869, proclaimed a military reservation for the post of Fort Reno.

G. O. 54, H. Q. A., July 24, 1883.

With profound sorrow, the General of the Army announces the death at Havana, Cuba, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d instant, of Major General Edward O. C. Ord, retired, and lately brigadier general and brevet major general on the active list.

General Ord was graduated at the Military Academy and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d Artillery July 1, 1839. Having passed through the several grades to include that of lieutenant colonel in the artillery arm, he received his appointment as brigadier general of the permanent establishment on the 26th of July, 1866. He had, on the 14th of September, 1861, for service in war, been appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and on the 3d of May, 1862, major general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1868.

For gallant services in action at Drainesville, Virginia; Inka, Mississippi; the Hatchie, Mississippi, and at the assault of Fort Harrison, Virginia, he received, successively, the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general and major general, U. S. Army. He served in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians; on the Pacific coast in the War against Mexico; and in Indian campaigns on the same coast.

In the Army of the Potomac, he was a brigade and division commander; in the Army of the Tennessee, he commanded the left wing from August to September, 1862; and subsequently he commanded, successively, the 13th, 8th, 18th, and 24th Corps, and the Army of the James. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Hatchie, Mississippi, and was wounded in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Virginia.

Since the late war he has at different times commanded the Departments of Virginia, the Ohio, Arkansas, California, the Platte, Texas, and the 4th Military District.

He was retired on the 6th day of December, 1880, and by act of Congress approved January 23, 1881, he became a major general on the retired list. Retirement did not close his active life, for immediately thereafter he engaged in civil pursuits and continued therein until death suddenly came upon him.

Distinguished among his country's defenders, General Ord was a soldier of national repute. Through his long military service, reaching towards half a century, his career has been marked by faithful, devoted and intelligent discharge of duty, by personal gallantry, by honest administration, and by a firmness which was not weakened by his great kindness of heart. As his intimate associate since boyhood, the General here bears testimony of him that a more unselfish, manly and patriotic person never lived.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

Geo. D. RUGGLES, Acting Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., July 27, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War contracts with private physicians for service as acting assistant surgeons, U. S. Army, will hereafter be made only by the Surgeon General of the Army, or on his authority previously obtained in each individual case.

In cases of emergency, when the services of a medical officer cannot be obtained, commanding officers may employ, under paragraph 2340 of the Regulations, a private physician by the visit.

Par. 2279 of the Regulations, and G. O. 101, of 1882, from this office, are modified accordingly.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., July 28, 1883.

Publishes the decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in relation to withholding payments from the Pacific Railroad Companies for transportation services performed for the Government.

G. O. 57, H. Q. A., July 30, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following memorandum of an agreement extending until August 18, 1884, the agreement providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by the troops of the United States and the Republic of Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indians (G. O. 91 and 118, of 1882, from this Office), is published for the information and government of all concerned:

MEMORANDUM of an agreement entered into in behalf of their respective Governments, by Philip H. Morgan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and José Fernandez, Official Mayor of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and in charge thereof, for the prolongation of the agreement entered into between their respective Governments by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, at Washington, on the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto attached, signed by the same parties in their aforesaid respective capacities, of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which provides for the reciprocal crossing in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

ONLY ARTICLE.

It is agreed, that the agreement entered into between the United States of America therein represented by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, their Secretary of State, and the Mexican Republic, therein represented by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Washington, on the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto, signed by the same parties as above named and in their respective capacities as aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which provides for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians, which said agreement, as well as the Protocol thereto, expires on the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be and the same is hereby prolonged, in all of its parts, conditions and stipulations, for one year from the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: That is to say, until the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

In faith of which we have interchangeably signed this Memorandum, at the City of Mexico, this twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

P. H. MORGAN.

JOSE FERNANDEZ.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Acting Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A. July 31, 1883.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2750 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2750. Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide, corporals to wear a stripe one-half inch wide, and musicians to wear two stripes each one-half inch wide, of the color of the facings, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is published, and will be numbered par. 2757½: 2757½. There will be provided for issue annually to each enlisted man of the Army one pair of suspenders, according to pattern in the office of the Q. M. Gen.

III. To conform to the above regulations, the annual price list of clothing, published in G. O. 45, c. s., from the office, is amended as follows:

Page 8, adds: Stripes for trousers, musicians—Engineers to cost \$1.14 per pair. All other arms to cost \$0.39 per pair.

Page 5, after the words "Stripes for trousers for N. C. officers," add the words "and musicians."

The table giving the money allowance of clothing is amended accordingly.

Until otherwise ordered, the issue price of suspenders will be twenty cents per pair, and the sum will be added to the annual allowance of each enlisted man during each year of his enlistment.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., August 1, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The allowance of draft animals at all posts east of the Mississippi River, and immediately west of that river, shall not exceed the rate of four for each post garrisoned by one company, with an additional allowance of four for every two additional companies at the post.

2. The allowance of public animals for the service of the Quartermaster's Department west of the Mississippi River shall not exceed one-third of the aggregate strength present of the command in each division and department.

3. The use of horses for draft purposes in the Quartermaster's Department west of the Mississippi River, except in special cases to be reported to the War Department, is forbidden.

4. The allowance of spring wagons of all characters, exclusive of the authorized and prescribed ambulance for the sick, is fixed at the rate of one at every military post, and two at division, department, and district headquarters.

5. The transportation of supplies from place of purchase or from depots of supplies to military posts, or from one post to another, will be provided by contract by the Quartermaster's Department, except in cases where the means of transportation authorized in preceding paragraphs can be made available for such service.

6. Contracts for the local transportation or hauling at the depots at St. Paul, Cheyenne, San Antonio, San Francisco, Omaha, and Fort Leavenworth will be made at once, and the service executed under said contracts.

7. The public animals at the several posts in excess of the allowance herein authorized, and those at the depots rendered surplus by the operation of the preceding paragraph, shall be sold by public auction as early as practicable, and under the direction of the chief quartermasters of divisions and departments, at such points as may be most advantageous to the Government.

8. It is made the duty of division commanders to see that this order is promptly executed, and to report the result to the Adjutant General of the Army not later than October 1 next.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Acting Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 61, H. Q. A., August 3, 1883.

The following details will be made for the recruiting service for the period from Oct. 1, 1883, to Oct. 1, 1885:

One company officer from the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th Cavalry, will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, by Oct. 1, 1883.

One company officer from the 2d, 4th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th Infantry, will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the general recruiting service, New York City, by Oct. 1, 1883.

These officers will be selected by the respective regimental commanders actually with their regiments, and in making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting.

The superintendents will relieve officers of the above-named regiments in charge of rendezvous of the depots as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and the regulations prohibiting the enlistment of minors and men of doubtful habits will be strictly enforced by the superintendents.

In accepting recruits at rendezvous, Tripler's Manual, par. 786 of the Regulations, and letter of instructions from this office, dated December 23, 1880 (printed for general information, November 11, 1881), afford the required standard of qualifications, and they will be like manner the standard for inspection of recruits after their arrival at depots.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Acting Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 24, 1883.

In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of War, the entire police control of the San Carlos Reservation is placed under charge of Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cavalry, who will carry out such provisions of the results of the conference between the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and General Crook as may devolve upon the War Department. He is charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation, administering justice, punishing refractory Indians and preventing them from leaving the reservation, except by proper authority. All the Indian prisoners recently captured by General Crook and all such as may be hereafter captured, or may surrender themselves, are placed under the control of Capt. Crawford, to be cared for and fed by him. He shall also protect the Indian Agent in the discharge of his legitimate duties on the reservation.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, will report to Capt. Crawford for duty, in connection with par. 1 of this order.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 24, 1883.

Announces that the date upon which selected marksmen will report at Fort Clark, Texas, for the Dept. competition, is further postponed to September 1, 1883, and that the Dept. competition will begin on September 25, and continue for three days.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, July 28, 1883.

The Dept. rifle competition for 1883 will take place at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

For this competition Post Commanders will cause the most suitable "marksmen" "from each battery and one from each non-commissioned staff or band" to report to the C. O., Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on August 18, not later than by the boat leaving Mobile, Ala., at 6 o'clock p. m. that day.

In addition to the above, from Batteries E, 2d Artillery,

B, E, I, K, and L, 3d Artillery, there will be sent one additional "marksmen" to compete for positions on the Dept. team and to act as alternates.

The preliminary practice and competition will be under the immediate charge of the C. O., Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. The final competition will take place under the supervision of the officer in charge of rifle practice at Dept. H. Q., or an officer specially designated for the purpose by the Dept. Comdr.

This officer will, at the close of the contest, forward to Dept. H. Q. lists of the competitors, with their scores at 200, 300, and 600 yards, indicating the twelve having the highest aggregate scores. Two alternates will be added to the team.

G. O. 21, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 16, 1883.

During the temporary absence of Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Acting Judge Advocate of the Dept., 1st Lieut. O. F. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C., will take charge of and conduct the business of the office. Dept. G. O. 11, c. s., is modified accordingly.

CIRCULAR 7, DEPT. OF THE EAST, July 15, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops for the month of June, 1883.

In order that all marksmen may be designated, as such, in the monthly circulars, battery and company commanders should note on their monthly reports all those so qualifying during the firing or target year, giving dates of qualification and the totals of scores.

CIRCULAR 23, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 21, 1883.

Publishes record of target practice for April, 1883.

CIRCULAR 25, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 23, 1883.

Announces amounts allotted to the posts in the Dept. for construction and repair of barracks and quarters during current year.

As there is a limit to the amount which can be used for hire of civilian employees in this Department, it may be necessary to do more or less of the work of construction and repair by contract. It is therefore directed that estimates be made to show how much will be required for hire of civilian labor if no work be done by contract; what work can be done by contract, and how much will be required for civilian labor in addition to that required to pay for contract work.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The verbal instructions to 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., to accompany the Dept. Comdr. from Omaha to Fort Niobrara, Neb., are confirmed (S. O. 76, July 23, D. P.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., Fort Maginnis, M. T., will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O., July 28, D. P.).

Capt. E. J. Strang, Asst. Q. M., (Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La.) will proceed to Natchez, Miss., to investigate and report upon an alleged robbery of public property from the office and tool house of the National Cemetery at that place, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 77, July 31, D. S.).

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate, granted Major Edward B. Grimes is extended two months (S. O., July 31, W. D.).

Capt. A. S. Kimball, Q. M. D., will proceed from Portland to Fort Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, and old Fort Colville, for the purpose of carrying out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 97, July 17, D. C.).

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. Dept., will take charge of and conduct the office of the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. during the latter's absence on special service (S. O. 97, July 17, D. C.).

Major T. J. Eckerson, Q. M., is relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., and will at once transfer his public duties and responsibilities thereto to 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., A. A. Q. M., at Fort Warren, Mass., who, in addition to his duties at that post, will perform those of Post Q. M. at Boston until further orders (S. O. 133, July 27, D. E.).

Capt. E. J. Strang, New Orleans, La., will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., on public business (S. O. 74, July 25, D. S.).

Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, Asst. Q. M., having reported at Div. H. Q., is assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., in connection with the building operations at that post (S. O. 72, July 19, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 71, July 17, M. D. P.).

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, now awaiting orders, is assigned to temporary duty until Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., in charge of general depot, at New York City (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

Capt. C. F. Eagan, C. S., will proceed to Fort Mojave, and return, on public business (S. O. 66, July 23, D. A.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Adrian S. Polhemus will proceed from Astoria, N. Y., to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of California, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 31, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. Philip G. Wales will proceed from Washington to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and report to Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Columbia, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 31, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surg. James L. Ord is extended ten days (S. O. 74, July 23, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill (S. O. 77, July 26, D. P.).

Col. Robt. Murray, Asst. Surg. Gen., will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Warren, Mass., and Fort Preble, Me., and make an inspection of the medical department therat; also to Fort Adams, R. I., to inspect certain medical and hospital property (S. O. 141, Aug. 1, D. E.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 1, D. E.).

Major D. R. Larned will repair to Portland, Oregon, and transfer to the Chief Paymr. of the Dept. all public funds for which he is accountable, and will then avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in Dept. S. O. 73, c. s. (S. O. 95, July 14, D. C.).

During the temporary absence of Capt. Kimball, Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith will take charge of the office of the Disbursing Q. M. at Portland, Oregon (S. O. 97, July 17, D. C.).

Major Wm. H. Comegys, completing August payments, will relieve Major H. Clayton, Dept. Arizona, who on being relieved will report for duty Dept. Dakota.

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Orlando M. Poe, A. D. C. (lieut.-col., Corps of Engineers), will, in addition to his present duties, proceed to Detroit, Mich., and relieve Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood of the charge of the works recently under the charge of the late Major Francis U. Ferquhar (S. O. July 27, W. D.).

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPT., July 27, 1883.

"During the absence of the Chief of Engineers, Lieut. Col. John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., July 28, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Lansing H. Beach will report in person to the Supt. Military Academy, West Point, for temporary duty with Co. E, Bat. of Engrs., during the month of August, 1883. He will be relieved from such duty Sept. 1, 1883, and will then return to his station at Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

Col. Orlando M. Poe, A. D. C. (lieut. col., Corps of Engineers), will return to his station, Washington, after visiting Detroit, Mich., and relieving Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood of certain duties (S. O., July 30, W. D.)

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPT., July 28, 1883.

"During the absence of the Chief of Ordnance, Lieut. Col. J. M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Ordnance and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., July 30, W. D.)

Capt. Valentine McNally, Ord. storekeeper, will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., for duty as a member of a Court-martial to convene at that post (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Cheyenne, Wyo. T., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on public business, and on the completion thereof will return to his proper station (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Post Chaplain Thomas W. Barry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 154, July 27, D. M.)

S. O. 167, July 21, relating to Post Chaplain George W. Collier is revoked and the extension of leave of absence granted him in S. O. 83, July 20, Mil. Div. Missouri, is further extended one month (S. O., July 30, W. D.)

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Jackboro, Decatur, Pilot Point, and Denison, Texas, to inspect certain telegraph poles pertaining to the U. S. Military Telegraph, and for which 2d Lieut. L. E. Seebree, Signal Corps, is accountable (S. O. 90, July 25, D. T.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., A. A. I. G., will proceed to Gaithersburg, Md., and inspect the camp of the U. S. troops there, also Fort McHenry, Md., and carry out the special instructions which have been given him (S. O. 139, July 30, D. E.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., A. A. G., will temporarily relieve Capt. J. A. Kress, Ord. Dept., of his duties as Chief Ord. Officer, and commanding San Antonio Arsenal (S. O. 91, July 26, D. T.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Artillery, A. A. I. G., will inspect the posts of Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 143, Aug. 3, D. E.)

Major A. G. Robinson, Q. M., Helena, M. T., will turn over all public funds and property pertaining to the office of Disbursing officer of the District of Montana, to 2d Lieut. Geo. L. Turner, 18th Inf., A. A. Adj.-Gen. of the District, who is hereby assigned to the duties of the said office, until the arrival of Major T. J. Eckerson, Q. M. (S. O., July 26, D. D.)

THE LINE.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 21, page 1147. A list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations, in JOURNAL of June 30, page 1078.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month on Surg. certificate, to apply for an extension of two months, Capt. Edwin Pollock, 9th Inf. (S. O. 76, July 23, D. P.)

Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., Acting A. D. C., Newport Bks. Ky. (S. O. 74, July 25, D. S.)

Twenty-one days, 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav. (S. O. 65, July 20, D. A.)

One month, 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 90, July 25, D. T.)

One month, to apply for an extension of twenty days, 1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, 7th Inf. (S. O. 77, July 26, D. P.)

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, 1st Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 139, July 30, D. E.)

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 139, July 30, D. E.)

Capt. William A. Miller, 19th Inf., further extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., Fort Porter, N. Y., extended fifteen days (S. O. 83, Aug. 1, M. D. A.)

Dept. S. O. 73 is annulled. S. O. 87 extended the leave of 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbé, 3d Art. (S. O. 76, July 30, D. S.)

Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 9th Inf., extended six months (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Francis J. Patten, 21st Inf., four months (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

Capt. Emil Adam, 5th Cav., one month (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

Lieut. Robt. H. Young, 4th Inf., sick leave, one month (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., one month (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

SPECIAL DUTY.

Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., will inspect at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., certain ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to Troop M, 8th Cav., for which 1st Lieut. O. M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 152, July 25, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty with his company (A) at Fort Mojave, and will report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 66, July 23, D. A.)

2d Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf., A. O. S. Fort Mojave, will proceed to Chalender, A. T., or points in that neighborhood, and return, under instructions of the Chief C. S. of the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 66, July 23, D. A.)

Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., will proceed on July 31, 1883, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in charge of certain convicts. Capt. W. S. McCaskey will also take charge of certain specially assigned recruits, who will act as guard for the prisoners en route (Orders 135, July 27, David's Island.)

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, on duty connected with the Q. M. Dept., and on its completion will return to Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 77, July 26, D. P.)

The telegraphic instructions directing Lieut. H. G. McGrath, 4th Cav., to proceed to the Mesquero Agency to assume command of detachment of Troop I, 4th Cav., are confirmed (S. O. 84, July 26, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., is appointed A. A. Q. M. in the field, and will proceed to Spokane Falls, W. T., and take charge of the field transportation now assembling at that point, and from there will proceed to Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and Colville, W. T., carrying out the verbal instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 94, July 13, D. Columbia.)

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf., Fort Buford, D. T., will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 131, July 28, D. T.)

Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn., is detailed to visit the camp of the 2d Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at Essex, Mass., between Aug. 7 and 11 (S. O. 142, Aug. 2, D. E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Melville A. Cochran, 5th Inf., will proceed to and take station at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 128, July 24, D. D.)

RELIEVED.

1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, Adj. 1st Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Light Bat. K, 1st Art. (S. O. 81, July 17, D. Cal.)

TRANSFERS.

At his own request 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf., is transferred from Co. G to Co. H of that regiment. Lieut. Leavell will join his proper company (S. O., July 30, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army Retiring Board will convene at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn., on Aug. 16, 1883. Detail: Lieut.-Col. David H. Brotherton, 25th Inf., president; Surgeons Charles H. Alden and William C. Spencer, Med. Dept.; Major Joseph S. Conrad, 17th Inf.; Major George M. Bratton, 15th Inf., members, and Capt. Charles F. Robe, 25th Inf., Recorder. Capt. Charles Steelhammer, 15th Inf., will report in person to Lieut.-Col. David H. Brotherton, 25th Inf., president of the Retiring Board, for examination (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 30, to ascertain the value of certain articles of quartermaster's property, for which Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav., has failed to account. Detail: Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav. (S. O. 152, July 25, D. M.)

A Board of Officers is appointed at Fort Sisseton, D. T., to inspect beef to be furnished by contractor. Detail: 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn and D. B. Wilson, Adj., and 2d Lieut. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf. (S. O. 130, July 26, D. D.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Whipple Bks, July 27, to investigate the loss of subsistence stores issued to Troops H and K, 3d Cav., and H, 6th Cav., lost or stolen while being transported by pack train from Fort Verde to Chevelon's Fork, in July, 1882. Detail: Capt. Kinzie Bates, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. Merklund, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, Adj. 3d Cav. (S. O. 67, July 24, D. A.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward in charge of 2d Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., all the casuals and select recruits now at that post for Forts A. Lincoln and Yates, D. T., and Keogh, Custer, Maginnis, and Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 129, July 25, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, A. T., and 1st Lieut. John M. Porter, 3d Cav., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 67, July 24, D. A.)

During the absence of Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., from Fort Apache, Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav., will perform the duties of recruiting officer at that post (S. O. 67, July 24, D. A.)

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 4th Cav.

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Wayne, Mich., for Cos. A, B, C, D, H, I, and K, 10th Inf.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Pembina, D. T., July 30. Detail: Major G. M. Bratton, 15th Inf., president; Capt. C. McKibbin, 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish and G. F. Cooke, 2d Lieut. E. Lloyd, 15th Inf., members, and Capt. H. O. Parley, Med. Dept., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 128, July 24, D. D.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., Aug. 1. Detail: Capt. H. S. Howe, 17th Inf., president; Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.; Capt. L. M. O'Brien and C. H. Greene, 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogilvie, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James Brennan and 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 128, July 24, D. D.)

At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 30. Detail: Capt. L. H. Sanger, 17th Inf., president; Capt. W. T. Hariz, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory and G. K. McGunagle, 2d Lieut. John Cotter and B. C. Welsh, 15th Inf., members, and Capt. H. G. Burton, Med. Dept., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 129, July 25, D. D.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 1. Detail: Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., president; Capt. F. G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. C. F. Robe and E. J. Stivers, 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, O. J. Sweet, and Redmond Tully, and 2d Lieut. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 129, July 25, D. D.)

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Aug. 2. Detail: Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Inf., president; Capt. T. J. Gregg, 3d Cav.; Capt. William Mitchell, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Bushnell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Roe and L. W. Cooke, 2d Lieut. W. C. Buttler and W. E. P. French, 3d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 129, July 25, D. D.)

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., Aug. 6. Detail: Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf., president; 1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Wyeth, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Wheeler and 2d Lieut. O. L. Steele, 18th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 129, July 25, D. D.)

At Fort Lyon, Colo., Aug. 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav., president; Capt. Francis Clarke and Platt M. Thorne, 2d Inf.; Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.;

1st Lieut. C. O. Cusick, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Chapman, 22d Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 154, July 27, D. M.)

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Aug. 6, for the trial of Sergt. Henry J. Evans, Troop I, 5th Cav., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, 5th Cav., president; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. William C. Kornish, 5th Cav.; Capt. Henry S. Turill, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler and Charles D. Parkhurst, and 2d Lieut. William E. Almy, 5th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rockwell, 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 77, July 26, D. P.)

At Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., Aug. 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, 1st Cav. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., president; Capt. Evan Miles and George M. Downey, 21st Inf.; Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art.; Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.; Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Albert G. Force and Edward Hunter, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert F. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., members, and Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O., July 30, W. D.)

At Boise Bks, I. T., July 19. Detail: Major John Green, 1st Cav., president; Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf.; Capt. Max Wesendorff, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Ebert, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 96, July 16, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. C. L. Best, 4th Art., president; Capt. John Egan, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Walter Howe and Peter Leary, Jr., and 2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak, 4th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 141, Aug. 1, D. E.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., August 7. Detail: Major David Perry, 6th Cav., president; Capt. W. B. Beck, 5th Art.; Assistant Surgeon Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, A. L. Morton, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh and Richard W. Young, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Art., judge advocate (S. O. 143, D. E., Aug. 3.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Aug. 7. Detail: Major Abram O. Wildrick, 5th Art., president; Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, Med. Dept.; Capt. D. H. Kinzie, 1st Lieut. George E. Sage and W. B. Homer, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., judge advocate (S. O. 143, D. E., Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., is detailed member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Jefferson Bks, Mo., by S. O. 102, May 3, 1883, W. D. (S. O., July 27, W. D.)

The journey made by 1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., to appear as witness before a G. C.-M., from Pajaro to San Francisco, Cal., on July 9, 1883, and return to Santa Cruz, Cal., is approved (S. O. 82, July 18, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M. 21st Inf., will report to the C. O. Fort Canby, for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 97, July 17, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., is relieved from, and Capt. G. M. Downey, W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Owen, Jr., Med. Dept., and 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf., are detailed as members G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 94, July 13, D. Columbia.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

A furlough for four months is granted Hosl. Steward George Duke, Fort Lowell, A. T.—S. O., July 27, W. D.

Ord. Sergt. William Foster will be relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Henry B. Dardinger, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Westel, who will proceed to Fort McClary, Mo., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Patrick Gallagher, who will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T.—S. O., July 28, W. D.

Hosl. Steward Charles Keenan is relieved from duty with Light Bat. K, 1st Art., and will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty.—S. O. 81, July 17, D. Cal.

Ord. Sergt. Ferguson, in charge of Baton Rouge Bks, La., on completion of transfer of ordnance stores, will stand relieved from duty at Baton Rouge Bks, La.—S. O. 76, July 28, D. S.

Hosl. Steward W. J. Bartholomew was discharged at Fort Sill, Ind. T., July 14, 1883, by expiration of term of enlistment.

Hosl. Steward Albert Fensch will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri, who will grant him, on his arrival, a furlough for two months.—S. O., July 30, W. D.

Ord. Sergt. William Foster is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty at that post.—S. O. 140, July 31, D. E.

Hosl. Steward Carl Anderson is assigned to duty at Fort Apache.—S. O. 67, July 24, D. A.

Hosl. Steward Thomas Batterson (late private, Co. F, 29th Inf.), will proceed from Fort Hayes, Kas., to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte for assignment to duty.—S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furlough has been granted for four months to Private J. E. Griffith, Troop G, 7th Cav.

Private Michael Murray, Provost Guard, now at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is transferred to Co. H, 7th Inf.—S. O., July 26, W. D.

The following enlisted men at Whipple Bks under instructions in ride firing, having qualified as marksmen, will return to their stations: Corp. John W. Nelson, A, 1st Inf. Fort Grant; Wagoner Leonidas H. Marshall, B, 6th Cav., Fort Apache; Private James Brennan, L, 3d Cav., Fort Thomas; Private William H. Howlings, M, 6th Cav., Fort Bowie; Private David Manning, G, 3d Cav., Fort Thomas; Private John Watson, A, 1st Inf., Fort Grant.—S. O. 66, July 23, D. A.

Private Jacob F. Fisher, Co. I, 1st Inf., will report to the C. O. Fort McDowell, for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class.—S. O. 66, July 23, D. A.

Sergt. Henry Jones, Co. B, 21st Inf., will report to the C. O. San Diego Bks, Cal., for treatment in the hospital at that post.—S. O. 74, July 23, M. D. P.

Private E. C. Lickiss, Bat. D, 1st Art., is relieved, and Private A. A. Perrin, Bat. A, 1st Art., is detailed as messenger at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific.—S. O. 73, July 21, M. D. P.

Topographical Assistants Henry Kohl and Robert Stone will proceed to Beaver Canon, Idaho, and report to 1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., for duty with him in the National Park.—S. O. 77, July 26, D. P.

Sergt. Paul P. Myers, Bat. L, 5th Art., will proceed to Madison Bks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., with a view to identify an alleged deserter from that battery now serving as a private in Co. H, 12th Inf., under the name of John White.—S. O. 140, July 31, D. E.

The C. O. Fort Porter, N. Y., will forward Private William H. Nelson, Co. C, 5th Inf., an alleged deserter, under guard to Fort Snelling, Minn.—S. O. 139, July 30, D. E.

Sergt. William Balzer, Co. F, 22d Inf., recently tried at Jefferson Bks, Mo., for desertion, and neglecting to pay a two months' wash bill, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for 3 years. The reviewing authority approved the sentence, but not the specification to the second charge (as to the wash bill), holding that "a mere neglect to pay a bill due a civilian is not such a neglect as the 62d Article of War is contemplated to provide against."—G. C.-M. O. 30, July 31, H. Q. A.

A Washington despatch of July 28 says: Sergt. John Muller, of Bat. C, 2d U. S. Art., committed suicide to-day in the Washington monument lot by putting his pistol to his head and pulling the trigger with the thumb, killing himself instantly.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Bat. C, 4th Art., held at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 26, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, together with one requesting their publication:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved comrade, Private Stanton Wallace; and, whereas, We feel that, by his death the Service has not only lost a brave and faithful soldier, but his battery a kind and noble comrade, one whose whole mind was centered in the proper fulfillment of his duty.

"Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we mourn the loss of our beloved comrade, who by his friendship for us, and by the possession of all those qualities which endeared him to us, has won a deep place in the hearts of all who knew him.

"Resolved, That his memory will be ever cherished by us; that by his death we lose a true friend, and a brave and faithful soldier.

Committee:
AUGUSTUS RIKER, 1st Sergt.
NICHOLAS LAWLER, Sergt.
MALACHI FOLEY, Corpl.
EDMAN PARKER, Private.
JMO. F. WOODS, Private.

The portion of the sentence of a G. C. M. in the case of Private William H. Copeland, Bat. G, 5th Art., still remaining unexecuted, is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 98, July 25, D. E.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

2d Lieutenant George R. Cecil, 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 24, 1893, vice Holmes, dismissed.
2d Lieutenant Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 17, 1893, vice Pierce, deceased.

CASUALTIES.

Major-General Edward O. C. Ord (retired)—Died July 22, 1893, at Havana, Cuba.

1st Lieutenant Henry H. Pierce, 21st Infantry—Died July 17, 1893, at mouth of Foster Creek, Washington Territory.

1st Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes, 13th Infantry—Dismissed July 24, 1893.

When is an Officers Pay Due.—In view of the recent order that salary payments are not to be made until actually due, the question has been raised as to whether an officer's pay was due in the month when earned or not until after midnight of the last day of the month. Inasmuch as all the employees of the Government Departments are paid, and have always been paid, for the month on the last day of that month, and as it has been decided that an officer or man is entitled to pay for the last day of his service, the Secretary of War has set the question at rest by ruling that the pay of an officer is absolutely due him on the last day of each calendar month.

Briefing Letters.—Upon the question as to whose duty it is to "brief" official communications, the Adjutant-General states that the officer who first receives a letter which existing regulations require him to have entered in the Letters Received Book, should cause the document to be properly briefed (Letter A. G. O., July 18.)

The Secretary of War authorizes the sale, at one dollar each, both to the enlisted men and civilian employees of the Army, of a lot of seal-skin caps on hand at the Saint Louis Clothing Depot (Letter M. D. M., July 20, 1893.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of California.—Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, during its two months' absence marched nearly 600 miles, going as far South as Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county. Twenty-two miles was the average day's march. During the march one man was discharged, one deserted at San Luis Obispo, and one had his leg broken. At Santa Cruz they had a race, eight horses being entered. Lieut. Cotton's horse won, coming under the wire in 2.01.

Department of Dakota.—The contract for the construction of the bridge over Choteau creek, on the military road between Yankton and Fort Randall, D. T., has been awarded to Messrs. Jennings and Mersman, of St. Louis, Mo., and it is expected that the work will begin about the 10th proximo. Lieut. H. L. Taber, chief engineer officer of the Department of Dakota, has charge of the improvement, and is now engaged pushing forward to completion the work upon the other portion of the road.

Department of the Platte.—At Fort Omaha during the present summer, every day, except Saturday, the 4th Infantry band gives an open air concert, immediately following dress parade, which takes place promptly at 6.45 p. m. The citizens are availing themselves of the opportunity in large numbers.

Department of the East.—The Fort Monroe Gazette of says: "Fifteen-inch gun practice has been going on for some days past, and exceptionally good shooting has been done. A person unacquainted with artillery practice would be astonished if he could see the delicate instruments that are employed here to determine the time of flight, velocity of the projectile, etc. The electric department under the charge of Col. Loder, 3d Artillery, and Lieut. Capron, 1st Artillery, has reached the acme of perfection."

SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Special Senate Indian Commission met in Chicago, this week. Senators Dawes, Logan and Vest, and Mr. Maginnis, of Montana, were present. The route of travel was mapped out. They will leave Chicago, about Aug. 3, and first go to St. Paul and will next inspect the Crow Reservation. Thence they will go to Helena, at which place they will appoint sub-committees to visit the Piegiens, Blackfeet, Assiniboines, Flatheads, etc. Senators Logan and Dawes will probably return eastward from Helena and will visit the Sioux Indians at the Pine Ridge, Red Cloud, Standing Rock, and Brule Agencies. Senator Vest and Delegate Maginnis will visit the Flathead Agencies, which are west of Helena. Mr. Vest, as he accompanies the Presidential party, will visit the Washakie Agency, in Wyoming Territory. He will rejoin the others at Livingston, Montana. Probably Senator Cameron and Delegate Maginnis may visit the more northern agencies. The first regular meeting of the committee will be held at Helena, about Aug. 23, at which the various Indian Agents will be present, they having been already summoned by telegraph. Another general meeting will be held in Washington, about October 1, at which the report will be drawn up.

A REUNION of John Morgan's Confederate command was held at Lexington, Ky., last week. Several hundred members of that force were in camp on a part of the estate of Henry Clay, in tents furnished by the War Department. Jefferson Davis was invited to be present, but sent a letter in which he said that ill-health prevented him from attempting the fatigue of so long a journey and the excitement attendant upon such a joyous occasion. He continued: "The name of your association is eloquent—commemorative of daring deeds performed, of dire suffering borne and of barbarous indignities inflicted on men who had bravely struggled in an unequal combat to vindicate the rights of their fathers for them." The daughter of John Morgan was among the guests.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Left Halifax, N. S., July 26, for Arichet, thence into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Post Office address, care U. S. Consul General, Halifax, N. S.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Sailed from New London, Conn., July 26, for Hampton Roads.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Sailed July 11 for La Guayra to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the Washington statue at Caracas on the 31st of July. Will return to New York about August 15.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Will go to the fishing grounds and up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec, reaching Halifax on the return about Sept. 20. Sailed from New York July 27.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) At Montevideo, June 6. Has been ordered on a cruise along the Coast of Madagascar, East Coast of Africa, East Coast of South America, and other places.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. En route home. Expected September 1 next at Hampton Roads.

NIPATO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Sailed from New York for South Atlantic Station, June 14.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Copenhagen, July 5. To be at Villefranche by the 15th or 20th of August.

QUINERBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Sierra Leone May 24, and expected to leave on May 28 for Gaboon River. To be at Villefranche by the 15th or 20th of August.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At New York, fitting out for European Station. Will probably sail early in August.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Sailed from Honolulu on June 18 for Callao.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Cruising on the Chilean Coast. Colquimbo, Chili, July 5. Letters should be sent to Consul at Panama. (See letter elsewhere.)

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, Peru, June 30. After overhauling her rigging was to proceed to Guayaquil.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship. Lying near the Island of San Lorenzo, in Callao Bay, Peru, at last accounts (July 5).

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. The telegraph reports that she sailed from Callao for Hampton Roads, July 17, via Cape Town. Will touch at Honolulu on her way to Japan, and will visit the Island of St. Helena after leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

A correspondent, (Off San Lorenzo, Peru, July 12, 1893,) writes us as follows: "Care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal., will be the best address for this ship until the beginning of next year. Admiral Hughes hauled down his flag at 11 o'clock to-day (July 12), and hoisted it on board the *Lackawanna*, under salutes of 13 guns, etc., when the *Pensacola* breaks a 365 foot homeward bound pendant, and starts for home, after her career as flagship on the Pacific Stations (North and South) for a period of 16 years, having relieved the *Vanderbilt* in 1867 in San Francisco. The *Pensacola* starts this afternoon on the route laid down as per late ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, expecting to reach Hampton Roads in about a year from this date."

WAOSHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Left Honolulu April 17, on a cruise, expecting to return to Callao by September or earlier by way of Samoa Islands.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Zanzibar, July 17. All well.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on June 13, after a rough passage from Bombay. The southwest monsoon was found blowing irregularly along the coast, with violent squalls, and attended by a heavy sea. The passage was made without accident. All well on board. The French gunboat *Lynx* was in port.

MONOGACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. J. Higginson. Was at Nagasaki until May 8, on which day she left for Corea. She arrived at Tama-no-ma harbor on the 9th, and remained there until the 11th. She arrived at Roze Island anchorage, Saloo River, on the 13th, and was there June 4.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Hong Kong, June 2, repairing.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. Was at Hong Kong during the whole of May. At Shanghai, China, June 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Honolulu June 18. Expected to sail for Yokohama, Japan, July 5.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Left Newport, R. I., on the morning of July 12, on a cruise to Lisbon, Gibraltar and Madeira, to return about the 15th of October to Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wiso. On her summer cruise. At Provincetown July 31.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. On her summer cruise. Sailed from New London, Conn., July 26, for Hampton Roads.

On Special Service

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At New York, July 30. Ordered to Narragansett Bay. Address for the present, Bristol, R. I.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. At Norfolk yard. Will be ready in a day or two to go to Hampton Roads, to be inspected. Board have gone to Hampton Roads to inspect her.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Arrived at New York July 7. Undergoing repairs.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At San Diego, Cal., July 26.

Sr. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn.

Left Funchal, Madeira, early on the morning of June 30, under all sail. Sighted Palma, one of the Canary group, on the afternoon of the third day out. A correspondent of the *Telegram* says: "One evening, during the calm weather, when there was scarcely any motion to the ship, one of the many parrots on board got into a wandering mood, and during its wanderings it fell overboard. The captain ordered the ship to be 'hove to,' the life boat was manned by half a dozen of the sailor lads, who pulled gallantly to the rescue of the drowning Polly. After a pull of about a quarter of a mile the bird was picked up in a very dilapidated condition. On the 25th inst. the weather became squally, and as we neared the latitude of the Bermudas the wind freshened, and the squalls became more severe, and during the night we encountered some heavy weather, and were obliged to shorten sail to close reefed fore and maintopsails, jib and foresail. In the morning, however, both the wind and the sea had so decreased that the reefs were shaken out of the topsails. While doing this the boy G. A. Quimby, who was on the maintop sail yard, lost his hold, fell from the yard, struck the main channels and fell overboard. The ship was immediately hove to, the life buoy dropped and the lifeboat manned and lowered, but in spite of all efforts to rescue him he went down before the boat could reach him." Aside from this there have been few accidents and scarcely any sickness among the boys. Quimby was a son of Mr. D. S. Quimby, of Brooklyn. It was the intention of the father and grandfather to purchase a vessel for him when he had completed his service on board of the *Sr. Mary's*. Only two weeks ago his parents received a letter from him in which his enthusiasm and fondness for the sea and satisfaction on board ship were strongly depicted.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Despatch vessel. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 13.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Left St. John's, N. F., June 29 for Lady Franklin Bay in company with the *Proetus*. At Disco, Greenland.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate (sails), 10 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander N. H. Farquhar. The latter part of August will return to Annapolis. Left Portsmouth, N. H., July 21, on a cruise to the southward.

DALE, 3d rate (sails), 8 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander Charles D. Sigbee. On summer cruise. Left Portsmouth, N. H., July 31, on a cruise to the southward.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braunersreuther, Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C. Advertised for sale.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington, May 8.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTIE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catekill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Healey; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THREE British ships of war will arrive at Quebec about the middle of August—the *Northampton*, with Rear Admiral Sir John E. Commerell on board; the *Canada*, with Prince George of Wales on board, and the *Dido*. They will probably remain in port several weeks.

Work on the *Shenandoah* at Boston is progressing as fast as the available funds will permit. The workmen will finish coppering her this week, and she will be ready to come out of the dry dock about the 20th.

Quite a number of bids for the naval vessels to be sold at Boston have been received.

The *Alert* at Mare Island is fitting for sea. Details of officers of the *Trenton*, at New York, are now being made.

The Navy Department has received the record of the proceedings of the Court-martial which investigated the Mayo-McGlensy charges at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The report will not be made public until Secretary Chandler returns to Washington.

Commander John S. Philip, commanding the *Ranger*, reports under date of San Jose De Guatemala, July 2, that he had placed the schooner *Ounataska* in charge of Lieut. Helm, with orders to proceed to San Francisco, and on arriving to turn her over to the United States Marshal and report by letter to the Secretary of the Navy. Her condemnation papers and the proceedings of the court in Salvador will be forwarded by the United States Minister as soon as he is able to obtain them from the authorities in Salvador.

The North Atlantic Squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H., during the last week in August.

Civil Engineer A. B. Mullett, of the Commission on Navy-yards, is at the Norfolk Navy-yard in connection with completing the details from the yard for the forthcoming report of the Commission to Congress.

THE French corvette *Regnault de Genoully* arrived in New York from Newport the latter part of the week.

THE board consisting of Medical Director A. L. Gibson, Commo. A. A. Femmes, Comdr. H. L. Howison, Capt. R. L. Meade, Marine Corps, Chief Engr. James W. Thomson, Naval Constructor Edward Hart, and Lieut. A. P. Nesro, U. S. Navy, inspected the steamer *Pinta* at Fortress Monroe, August 1. The vessel got under way and went to sea at 10 o'clock, A. M., returning at 7 o'clock the same evening. Some alterations will be necessary before the *Pinta* can proceed to Alaska.

A NAVAL General Court-martial met at New York August 2, for the trial of Lieut. D. W. Davis on charges of drunkenness, absence without leave, and drunkenness on duty. The following officers compose the court: Commo. E. Y. McCannley, President; Commos. J. E. Jonett and T. S. Pillebrown, Capts. P. C. Johnson and E. E. Potter, Comdrs. H. T. Mahan, F. F. Kane, and W. R. Bridgman, and Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, members; Lieut. S. C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate.

HENRY Gonlach, U. S. N., master-at-arms on the United States Receiving Ship *Wabash*, has been arrested and court-martialed for wilfully defrauding the marines and sailors of that vessel. He will probably be discharged from the service in a few days.—*Boston Star*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 30.—Lieutenant William E. Whitfield, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.
Surgeon John W. Coles to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, on the 1st of August.
Naval Cadet James H. Fitts, to the *Swatara*.

DETACHED.

JULY 31.—Ensign Harry Kimmell, from the *Rauger*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, from the *Hartford* on the 17th of June, and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Hartford* per steamer of August 10 from New York.

Assistant Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to temporary duty in superintending the construction of the *Dolphin*, at Chester, Pa.

AUGUST 3.—Lieutenant Joseph B. Murdock, from the Naval Academy on the 31st instant, and granted leave of absence for one year from that date.

Naval Cadet Marbury Johnson, from the *Yantic*, and ordered to the *Swatara*.
Civil Engineer Henry R. Craven, from duty at Coaster's Harbor Island on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from March 3, 1883.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 1, 1888:

Bernard McMurrugh, landsman, July 12, U. S. S. *Saratoga*, Newport, R. I.

James Peter Lynch, landsman, July 12, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, Civil Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Edward F. Atkins, second-class boy, July 29, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

MARINE CORPS.

Sick leave of absence granted to Captain Wm. Wallace for two months from August 1.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.

Lieut. John Bigelow, U. S. A., is at the Ocean House. This has been a busy week at the torpedo station. The board appointed to witness the annual exercises convened on Wednesday. A torpedo salute was fired in honor of Commodore Roe, the president of the board. The practical exercises were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who were invited by Capt. Selfridge, the commanding officer. A report of the exercises appear elsewhere.

It is proposed converting the Maitland House, opposite the training ship *New Hampshire*, into an apartment house for the families of officers attached to the training squadron. The house has been unoccupied for the past two years. It has had for tenants Jay Gould, James Gordon Bennett, Senior, and James Coats, the famous thread manufacturer.

Bids have been asked for the new drill hall and rigging loft on Coaster's Harbor Island. These will be combined in a building 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, with boiler house attached for the heating of the building and the training ship *New Hampshire* during the winter.

Miss Agnes E. Weston, of Devonport, England, sends regularly valuable tracts for the use of the boys at the training station, and she also sends a regular monthly letter, the subject of the one for July being "Hoisting the Colors."

A large number of Army and Navy officers and their families attended the entertainment given at the Casino Theatre, Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R. Meli's Albee appeared in the title role of the scribe's play, *Valerie*. A handsome sum was netted for the treasury of the society for which it was given, all the distinguished summer residents of the place being present. Lt. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., was one of the actors, and his wife was one of the lady managers of the entertainment.

Paymaster Gould, U. S. A., and Lieut. Logan, U. S. N., attended the grand hunt on Monday.

The U. S. fish commission steamer *Lookout* was in the harbor a few days ago.

Gen. Alexander, U. S. A., and wife, are at the Ocean House.

Commander Goringe is the guest of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

The Training-ship band has been engaged for the season at the skating rink.

Lieut. H. L. Hancher, U. S. N., was one of the ushers at the charity entertainment at the Casino, Monday evening.

James Cummings, Private Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, committed suicide on Wednesday by jumping overboard in front of the cutter's apartment. After taking to the water he announced to his friends on the wharf that he was bent on suicide and he drew a phial from his pocket and drank its contents.

(From the *Salona Daily Times*.)

THE NEW NAVY.

E. J. ANDERSON, of San Francisco, contributes an able and practical article to the *New York Herald* on our "New Navy." As there has been much talk about the necessity of extremely swift war vessels, the writer compares the engine power and speed of a number of English iron-clads, with some of our vessels, and says: "The efficiency of the British navy is overrated in the same proportion as ours is underestimated. The steam trials of British ships show that in

most cases the alleged high speeds were obtained under exceptionally favorable circumstances, with coal selected for the occasion, trained firemen and on a light displacement, over a course smooth and calm. The trials are valuable only as showing the power developed by the engines; but, as far as the speed of the vessels is concerned, they are only approximate." Figures are adduced to show the superior steam generating power of English bituminous coal, which make it plain that an American vessel has to carry more weights in boilers and coal, and a consequent increase in dimensions of hull, in order to attain the same power, speed and ability to steam the same number of miles as a smaller vessel in the British navy.

Mr. Anderson has no fancy for the big, long-legged cruisers, with few guns. He shows that a 4,500 ton cruiser to obtain a speed of 20 knots at sea could carry enough coal to last exactly three hours. An 8,600 ton cruiser could be built to average 20 knots for six days, but at the end of that time she would be helpless, being out of coal, her sail power being only auxiliary and her fighting power having been sacrificed to make room for boilers, engines and coal. The business of the cruiser would call her to European, South Atlantic, Indian ocean and China waters, where we have no coaling stations and where neutrality laws would prevent our ships from obtaining a coal supply. The ideal cruiser would therefore be in an awkward fix with her coal bunkers empty, and her chances to overtake even a collier in such circumstances would be extremely slight. The chances are that the cruiser with the insignificant speed of 14 knots would bag more booty than her long-legged sister.

In the war of 1861-65 we had a conclusive illustration of this particular point. The *Alabama*, notwithstanding her speed, never exceeding 13 knots, successfully eluded the *Vanderbilt*, although the latter had a mean speed of 16 knots. The *Hatteras*, one of the make-shift men-of-war, was destroyed in a hand-to-hand fight with the *Alabama*, and it was only when cornered by the *Kearsarge*, a vessel of her own size and less speed, but equipped and handled as a man-of-war that the long and successful career of the privateer cruiser came to an end.

Mr. Anderson would have our national vessels well but economically built, of moderate speed, and with a first class battery. He has made naval matters the study of a lifetime, and his article in the *Herald* is receiving no little attention.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Festivities at Cronstadt—Farewell to Russia—Beautiful Stockholm—Emigrating Scandinavians—The Fourth at Copenhagen—Sad Accident—Among the Norsemen—Hamburg Nezt.

U. S. FLAGSHIP LANCASTER,
CHRISTIANA, NORWAY, July 9, 1883.

Our cruise in the Baltic, always to be pleasantly remembered, has ended, and we are now at this beautiful and interesting port en route to the Elbe and Hamburg. The stay at Cronstadt exceeded a month, and the last few days were made both busy and merry by a very handsome entertainment given by Rear-Admiral Baldwin, June 18, to the diplomatic corps and special envoys, who returned from Moscow via St. Petersburg; by a review, battalion drill, and base ball match on shore the next day, and by a second reception given by the Admiral, Captain, and officers of the *Lancaster*, June 20, to the people, military, naval, and civil, of different nationalities, who had extended courtesies to the ship or to individual officers. The review, drill, and base ball match were somewhat marred by a series of rain showers, but the receptions were favored with fine weather, and were eminently successful. In addition to the usual decorations with flags and arms, there were many pleasing arrangements of sofas, flowers, Oriental rugs, edibles, and drinkables, which gave a cheerful and homelike appearance to the martial ship, and assured each guest that the word "welcome" inscribed on the deck in the starboard gangway was not unmeaning.

The last reception was, of course, less formal than the first, whereas M. de Giers, the successor of Prince Gortschakoff in the Russian cabinet; Gen. Von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador; Sir Edward Thornton, the English; M. Waddington, the French; and the Spanish, Turkish, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Swedish, Belgian, American, and other representatives were greeted by the marine guard in yellow, with presented arms, and the band in its best. It was semi-official. The participants had not so much the interests of jealous nations on their minds, and it came to pass that they rested, and were glad, and had what can only be properly described as a "bang up time."

The dashing Polish mazurka, danced by six couples of young Russian ladies and gentlemen after the most approved Warsaw double time and high step, excited the greatest interest and admiration, and pending that the amusement was culminated by Lieut. Gen. Smagune, a gray-haired and wounded Cossack hero of many wars, who took the floor and turned sharp curves and gentle flanks with the energy and spirit of earlier days. At last the programme was exhausted, the tired band reached "Home, Sweet Home," and the tearful Russians fell upon the necks of the Americans (I refer now to the brass), and the last scenes of that dance were not unlike those which take place over garden gates on balmy nights between—lovers. The grace and satisfaction with which the average American engages in occupation is, however, limited by gender, and while he may take kindly to caviar and persuade himself to the fiery vodka, he utterly fails to discover anything very appetizing or joy-conferring in the Russian custom of man-kissing.

We left the great Empire amid salvos of artillery, loud cheers, and soft music, and the morning of June 22 found us threading the charming islands which lie between the Baltic and lovely Stockholm. Large war vessels usually anchor off Waxholm, nine or ten miles below the city, but the *Lancaster* had the good fortune to get up to the capital and moor almost within hail of the palace of Oscar II. There we remained six days, which I believe were thoroughly enjoyed by every one. The million people of Scandinavian origin who live in our great Northeast have made close the ties which bind Sweden and Norway to America, and I can safely say that nowhere in Europe have the people thronged this ship to such an extent or seemed so delighted to see us as in Stockholm. Upon some days it was almost impossible to move for the crowds, and the non-commissioned officers of the guard had their hands more than full in directing the currents. They all know the Stars and Stripes as well as we do, and the desire to get to Yankee land amounts to a craze which is causing Swedish statesmen much alarm.

At an audience given to Admiral Baldwin by the King, he remarked sorrowfully to Capt. Gherardi, of the Admiral's staff: "You are taking away all of my people." At Drothingholm palace, a day or two later, a highly educated Swedish gentleman, a professor, who has a brother in Illinois, said to me: "It is really sad to see our young men, the flower of Sweden, going away." I asked him the price of an acre of arable land in the district around Stockholm, and he said 1,200 kroner, which is over \$300. I then said that with

such an amount of money a young emigrant could not only pay his way to America, but have enough left to buy a farm of one hundred acres of better land upon arrival. He looked at me incredulously. We talked some time longer, and I left him strongly thinking of trying his own fortune in the New World.

Here let me note that the climate, habits, training, and surroundings of the people of Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway so pre-eminently fit them for life in America that when the exclusion of immigrants is extended they should be the last to be stopped. For citizenship with us one Dane, Swede, or Norwegian is worth a half dozen Italians. I hope that our Army officers on the *Pinta*, who have so many opportunities of doing a service to the newcomers, will be always kind to the Scandinavians. Their neatness, good nature, modesty, simplicity, and friendliness, as observed in their own beautiful countries, particularly in Sweden, have greatly added to the regard I have always had for the people who gave to the world Tycho Brahe, Linnaeus, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, Hans Christian Andersen, Ericsson, Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson.

The Fourth of July was spent at Copenhagen, and in the respect of temperature fairly resembled many spent at home. The war vessels in port joined with us in dressing ship and saluting, and a party of ladies and gentlemen representing New Hampshire, Illinois, and Minnesota, including U. S. Consul H. Ryder, formerly a cavalry officer of Volunteers, breakfasted with the wardroom mess and remained to witness the mirth-provoking sports gotten up by Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Forsyth and Lieut. A. G. Paul as a part of the celebration of the day. Enclosed is a copy of the programme with the names of the successful contestants added.

The occasion was passing grandly and would have been an unqualified success but for an unfortunate accident which injured three men belonging to the gunner's gang, one of them, James Richards, quarter gunner, fatally. At noon, Col. Wickham Hoffman, the new U. S. Chargé d'Affaires to Denmark, visited the flagship officially, and when about to depart the crew of the saluting battery (two B. L. howitzers) assembled to fire a salute of eleven guns. As the second cartridge was being entered by Richards it exploded before he could close the breech and with such force as to break his right arm in three or four places, crush three of the ribs of his right side and bruise him so fearfully that there is at this time no hope of his recovery. Two other quarter-gunners, Jelonius and O'Neill, had their faces burned, and one his arms badly out with unconsumed powder. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by a spark remaining in one of the grooves after sponging the gun, and that is charged to the wool of the sponge head being somewhat worn off. Three thousand charges had been fired from the same gun without accident.

FOURTH OF JULY IN DENMARK.

The following is a programme of exercises included among others for the celebration of the nation's birthday on the flagship of the European Squadron, with the names of the successful contestants in the sports:

Fourth of July, 1883, flagship *Lancaster*, Copenhagen, Denmark. Programme.—At 9.30 A. M., reading of the Declaration of Independence by Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N.
Sports commencing at 10 o'clock. Standing Flat Jump. Prize, \$5. Won by Jno. E. Lynch (Lds.); 11 ft. 6 in.
Standing High Jump. Prize, \$5. Won by Lynch; 3 ft. 8 in.
Sack Race. Prize, \$5. Won by Jas. E. Hagan (O. S.).
Three-Legged Race. Prize, \$5. Won by Eugene J. Foot, cook, and J. B. Fischer, apprentice.
Starboard. Tag-of-War. Port Watch. A stand-off.
Commencing at 1 o'clock. Climbing Greased Pole. Prize, \$5. Won by Michael Thornton (Sea), after an active competition and much backsliding.
Chasing Greased Pig. Prize, the pig. Entries confined to berth-deck cooks.
Catamaran Race. Prize, \$5. Won by starboard catamaran, with crew of four men propelling with coal shovels.
Race between the Barge and second Cutter. Prize, \$20. A very close and exciting race. Won by the second cutter.
Base Ball Match. Played at a park in the city. A fifth game is necessary to determine the victorious club.
In the evening there was a Swimming Match. Prizes, \$7 and \$3.

The last named match was postponed until we reached Christiania. Sixteen men started on a course about three hundred yards long, and Wm. Werner (Sea.) won by about two yards.
BEN HASSEN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the following Ordnance Notes: No. 275, "Warfare against Uncivilized Races; or, How to Fight Greatly Superior Forces of an Uncivilized and Badly-armed Enemy;" Prize Essay for 1881, by Lieut. R. De Costa Porter, British Royal Engineers; No. 276, "Account of the Geographical Operations in Afghanistan in 1878-80," by Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Walker, British Engineers, Surveyor-General of India; No. 277, "Report upon an Engineer Field Park for a Division," by Maj.-Gen. F. R. Mansell, R. E.; 278, "The Training of Prussian Officers, their Promotion, and how their Capabilities are Tested," an interesting article, by Capt. J. R. Lumley, late of the 13th Prussian Lancers, an Englishman who entered the Prussian Army some years ago; No. 279, "Military Operations in the United Kingdom considered particularly as Influenced by the Enclosed Nature of the Country;" Military Prize Essay, 1891, by Capt. J. K. Trotter, British Artillery; No. 281, "The Artillery Defence of a Fortress," by Lieut. A. P. Codd, R. E.; No. 282, "Proposed Changes in Musketry Instruction," by Major C. K. Brooke, East Yorkshire (British Regiment). This is a most interesting paper, well worth perusal. Major Brooke holds that "the cardinal defect in the present system is the principle of competition which governs it, and which, aided by an elaborate bureaucratic organization has stifled all ideas connected with war, and has raised in its stead a gigantic system of rifle matches." He recommends many radical changes in the system, one of which is that competitions be abolished and replaced by strict annual examinations in firing conducted by the general officers in command of Districts. No. 284, "The Strategic Service of Cavalry (Screening and Reconnoitring Duties of the Cavalry Division) by Capt. C. W. Bowdler Bell, British Royal Hussars.

Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th U. S. Infantry, has found it necessary to issue a revised edition of his "Annals of Fort Mackinac," where he adds to the fund of interesting information contained in the first issue, matter since obtained from original records, and culled from reliable authorities and from records in the Treasury, State and War Departments. Lieut. Kelton's work, especially at this season when tourists to Mackinac are numerous, is a most useful one.

The August number of the "Magazine of American History" contains an interesting article by Captain B. M. Potter, U. S. Army, entitled, "Texas Admitted to the Union." The same number also contains a well written article on "General Nelson, Kentucky and Lincoln Guns," by President Stevenson, D. D., of the Collegiate Institute, Augusta, Ky. The frontispiece of the August number is a portrait of Colonel Alexander Scammiell, who fell at the Siege of Yorktown, in 1781.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARMOR FOR NAVAL USE, BY LIEU-
TENANT EDWARD W. VERY, U. S. NAVY.

The next issue of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute (Vol.
IX, No. 3—Whole No. 25) will be entirely devoted to an article by
Lieutenant Edward W. Very, on the Development of Armor for
Naval Use. The number will thus be a complete work of itself
fully illustrated, and will possess more than ordinary interest
in being the only work extant devoted exclusively to the details
of armor development. The subject is treated under six sepa-
rate heads or chapters, as follows:

I.—PROJECTILE ENERGY AND ARMOR RESISTANCE.

Under this caption the action of projectiles on armor is dis-
cussed. The absolute measure of the magnitude of muzzle ener-
gies is given, and the sources and amounts of wasted energy, use-
ful energy, and surplus energy are described and fixed. The
Penetrating and Backing theories are discussed, together with the
effect that armor development has produced upon the bases of
these theories.

II.—IRON ARMOR AND SMOOTHBORE GUNS IN EUROPE.

The condition of naval artillery at the time of the introduc-
tion of armor. The first projects for armoringships and the
first armor experiments. The French and English floating bat-
teries. The action with the Kiburn forts. First improvement
in armor manufacture. Armor over wooden and iron hulls. The
Gloire and the Warrior. Improvements in armor fastenings.
Backing or no backing. The Fairbairn target. The Nelson and
the Emden. The Committee target. Wood-screws v. plain bolts.
The Warrior target and the Hornet gun.

III. IRON ARMOR AND SMOOTHBORE GUNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The development of the smoothbore in the United States. The
Stevens battery. The New Ironclads. Solid plates and wood-
screws v. laminated plates and blunt-bolts. The Monitor. The
Pascagoula and the Charleston forts. The Tennessee and the
Atlanta. The 11-inch and the 15-inch guns on the firing ground.
French and Russian experiments with 11-inch steel shot. The
15-inch Rodman at Shoeburyness.

IV.—IRON ARMOR AND RIFLED GUNS.

The development of the rifle in Europe. Powers of the Whit-
worth, Armstrong, Woolwich, Krupp, French and Parrott rifles.
The Committee on Iron. The Glatton turret. Shoeburyness.
Gavres and Spessia. The engagement of the Huascar. Heavy
solid plates. The Chalmers target. The Minotaur, Bellerophon,
Hercules and Lord Warden targets. Improvements in backing
and fastenings. The Infatigable armor disposition.

V.—COMPOUND AND STEEL ARMOR.

Original suggestions. First trials of steel and homogeneous
metal. Wilson and Ellis patents of compound plates. Schneider's
steel plates. Whitworth's scale armor. Competitive tests of
thin deck plates. Torpedo boat plates. Compound plates and
heavy rifles. Competitive tests at Gavres. The Spessia compe-
tition. The O-his experiments. Palliser's new projectile. Present
status of the new projectile.

VI.—INCLINED ARMOR. MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR. PEN- ETRATION FORMULAS.

First experiments with inclined plates. Deck plates. Monitor
decks before Charleston. Curved decks. Late experiments on
iron, compound and steel deck plates. First manufacture of
plates. Improvement in methods. Compound and steel manu-
facture. Laws of penetration. Fairbairn, Kellie, Noble. The
formulas.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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We learn from the daily papers that on the morning
after the melancholy suicide of Senor Barca, the
Spanish Minister, "one of the first callers on Senora
Barca was an officer in full uniform from Governor's
Island, who offered, in behalf of Gen. Hancock, a bat-
talion of marines to accompany the body of the dead
minister to the steamship." We further learn that the
bearer of this offer was an aide-de-camp named
"Colonel Hogg," which choice of name is, perhaps, by
way of suggestion as to the character of the reported
attempt to control the naval, as well as the military
branch of the public service in New York harbor, which
is as unlike Gen. Hancock as anything could well be.

As a matter of fact Secretary Lincoln instructed Gen.
Hancock to offer an escort of the Regular troops from
New York harbor for the remains of the deceased
Minister, and an aide-de-camp was sent to ascertain
whether such an escort was desired by the family.

MAJ.-GEN. Trevino, of the Mexican army, paid a
visit to Maj.-Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island on
Wednesday of this week and was received with the
honors due to his rank. In company with Gen. Han-
cock and staff he visited the interesting places of the
Island and of Fort Columbus, and after a social call at
the General's house returned to New York well pleased
with his visit. Music by the band of the 5th U. S.
Artillery from Fort Hamilton added to the enjoyment
of the occasion.

LONDON *Figaro* says: "One good effect of the cholera
in Egypt will be that it will teach combatant officers
the value of the army medical officer's services. That
they need the lesson may be guessed from the following,
which has been addressed to a contemporary. A vic-
tim says: 'If we get in here (Cairo) we are at the
mercy of the army pill; what that is, is pretty well
known.' As this young, ill-bred subaltern does not
seem to know what is known, it may be as well to tell
him. If ill, an officer has all the care and attention
which a well-bred English gentleman of brains and
education can bestow on him."

THE San Francisco *Report* adds its quota to the effort
to obtain a decent retirement law for the enlisted men
of the Army, and says: "The Soldiers' Home in Wash-
ington is regarded by most soldiers with a feeling akin
to horror, and very few in proportion avail themselves
of its advantages. A modest stipend after long and
faithful continuous service might act also as an incen-
tive for many men to remain in the Army, and thus
check the evil of desertion to some extent."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Hermann Vogt, of the German
Army, has published a work on the Egyptian War of
1882, which has been translated into English and pub-
lished by Kegan, Paul and Co., of London. It is re-
freshing reading after the fulsome outpouring of eulogy
on the English "walk-over" in Egypt. His general con-
clusion is this, that "In the matter of developing the
capabilities of the troops and of their disposition in the
field, the Egyptian war has hardly brought to light any-
thing worthy of remark. Excepting the high courage
of the individual man, which we note once more, the
actual military results shrivel up to a minimum. Eng-
land, with her present Army organization is unable to
put into the field an army equal in numbers to other
European armies; yet this disadvantage is not counter-
balanced by the superiority of her troops in respect of
arms, development of the soldier's capacities, or manœuv-
ring. On the contrary, the British Army, in spite of
the best material in respect of men and animals, is in
these other matters far below the level of the Continental
armies; and the proud island might find itself quite
unable to wage war on land in Europe with any chance
of success." Still the author thinks that, "the result
of the military operations undertaken by the English is
quite surprising when we reflect how many, or rather
how few, troops are left at the disposal of the British
Government when required on an emergency, after de-
ducting the home and colonial garrisons, deficiencies in
the complement of regiments, and untrained recruits,
for which about twenty-four thousand men must be
reckoned."

THE British Consul at Corunna, Spain, recently sent
to England a bronze cannon, lately discovered, and sup-
posed to have belonged to the army of General Sir
John Moore, who was buried on the ramparts of Cor-
unna, in 1809, after being mortally wounded on the
heights above the town during the engagement that
took place between the British forces and those of the
French under Marshal Soult. The gun was discovered
in a cave adjoining the town, buried in the sand, by
some women gathering seaweed, and was purchased by
the British Government. It is in a capital state of
preservation, being of bronze of about a metre and five
centimetres in length by ninety centimetres in circum-
ference. On the cannon near to the breech there is
engraved the Royal arms, with the motto, "Honi soit
qui mal y pense," also OOOOLXXXXI, and 1st Henry
King, 1797 (supposed to be the maker's name). There
is also a "G. R." engraved on it.

GEN. Crook's official report of his recent Indian cam-
paign into Mexico was received at the War Department
on Wednesday. The report gives more in detail the
manœuvring of his command from the time he started

in pursuit of the Apaches, which have been already described in official telegrams sent from time to time. In view of Secretary Lincoln's instructions last year forbidding the publication of official reports of Department and Division Commanders and heads of bureaus until sent to Congress, the officials in charge during Secretary Lincoln's absence do not care to take the responsibility of giving this report to the press until the Secretary has been heard from.

THE British authorities having recently decided that in the army conductors of supplies and stores and first-class master gunners are to rank with gunners, boat-swains, and carpenters in the navy, but will be senior to them, and that other warrant-officers, such as sergeant-majors and bandmasters, will rank with midshipmen and clerks, *Pigaro* says: "This is giving relative rank to the army at the expense of the navy," and sarcastically adds: "As midshipmen rank with ensigns in the army, sergeant-majors and bandmasters may now claim the same rank, and we may soon expect to hear of Midshipman H. R. H. Prince George of Wales being told to give precedence to Sergeant-Major Smith or Bandmaster Brown. If midshipmen in the navy rank with ensigns in the army, and warrant officers in the army rank with midshipmen in the navy, what is the relative rank in the navy of ensigns in the army? Give it up."

It is not likely that the Secretary of the Navy will return to Washington for some days yet. His brother is quite ill with congestion of the brain, and his recovery doubtful. He was in attendance on his mother during her last days, and has not been able to return to his home in Baltimore.

THE Naval Advisory Board has adjourned, by permission of the Secretary of the Navy, for the month of August. All the plans and drawings of the new cruisers have been completed and are in the hands of the contractors.

A QUESTION has recently been raised at the Adjutant-General's office as to whether officers on leave, visiting Canada and Mexico, should not obtain from the Department the permission to go beyond sea, which is required for an officer visiting Europe or other countries across the water. Though not technically going beyond sea, it is leaving for a foreign soil, which it is the intention of the regulation to prevent without proper leave of absence. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Secretary for his decision upon his return.

THE Vallejo correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin* gives some excellent advice on the subject of naval dissensions, which we reproduce here, so as to give each Navy officer an opportunity to cut it out, and paste it—not in his own hat, by any means, but in the hat of some other naval officer who, as he may chance to know, is in need of some such wholesome suggestion. The *Bulletin* says, in speaking of the controversy between the naval constructors and steam engineers:

The clash between them and the constructors is only another evidence of the unfortunate dissensions which have of late years sprung up in the Navy, and for which there ought to be an immediate remedy applied. One of the very best steps toward this end would be for each corps, both line and staff, to confine themselves strictly to the duties properly appertaining to it, and not endeavor to appropriate or trench upon those belonging to others. There should be a desire to help build each other up, and thus promote the efficiency of the whole service. A house divided against itself is sure to fall. There is entirely too much quarreling in the Navy. When it is not about the respective duties among the different corps, it is about relative rank of line and staff officers. The sensible men, the cool heads among the officers of the Navy, for the good of their profession, ought to devise some means to stop it. They should consider that after all they are but public servants, and as such will have to stand well in public estimation. If an effectual check is not put upon this constant wrangling, some morning they may wake up and find themselves all mustered out of service, or so greatly reduced in numbers by act of Congress as to deprive them of respectable consideration. The national representatives will be prompted to this as a last resort to effectually end the quarrels. It will be in the spirit of "a plague on both your houses." We are worn out listening to your strife. The best way will be to tear down and endeavor to build up better. We will make a clean sweep now, and see if, for the future, we cannot have harmony, and good feeling throughout all branches of the naval service."

ONE of the 6-in. steel guns, now in the course of construction at the Washington Navy-yard, is nearly completed and ready for trial. The jacket has been shrunk on and the makers are now at work putting the rings on and other finishing touches. When completed it will be shipped to Annapolis, where tests will be made under the supervision of Lieut.-Comdr. Folger. The tubes for the two 10-in. steel guns ordered from Whitworth, of England, are now on their way to the Washington Navy-yard, where they are expected to arrive within the next two weeks. The facilities at the yard for building these guns, after the tube is made, are in every way ample, and work can go on without delay when once commenced. We see it stated that the testing of the Lyman-Haskell multi-charge gun has been delayed by the discovery that when mounted the gun

will be heavier at the muzzle than at the breech. An iron band which is to be placed around the breech is to counterbalance the weight at the muzzle. The measurements will be sent to Reading, where the gun was cast, and the band will be forwarded in about two weeks.

"LET US CELEBRATE OURSELVES."

TOWARDS the close of the second year of our civil war a society was established in New York City known as the Loyal Publication Society. Its first president was Chas. King, then President of Columbia College; his successor, Francis Lieber, a professor in that institution and well known to the Army and Navy as a publicist and a writer on the laws of war. Among the other officers of the Society were Levi P. Morton, now our Minister to France, John Austin Stevens, Jr., then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Jas. A. Roosevelt, David Dowd, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Jackson S. Schultz, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Chas. Astor Bristed, W. T. Blodgett, Geo. Gibbs, Sinclair Tousey, George Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, George Cabot Ward, and others well known in the literary and commercial circles of New York. The object of the Loyal Publication Society, as stated in the declaratory resolution, was "to publish and distribute journals and documents of unquestionable loyalty, throughout the United States, and particularly in the Army and Navy, thus to diffuse knowledge and stimulate a broad national patriotism."

In the report of its Secretary, Mr. John Austin Stevens, submitted to the Society at its first annual meeting, held February 13, 1864, appeared the statement which follows here:

In April (1863) a plan was submitted to the Society to aid in the establishment of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, under certain guarantees on the part of the Editor, and under the auspices of the Society, aided by the Loyal Publication Society of New England, and the Union League Club of Philadelphia, this well conducted and deserving journal was soon established. Its influence is daily increasing, and it promises to be of great and permanent usefulness to both branches of the Service, as well as advantageous to the public at large, by presenting to them well digested and careful criticisms, and accounts of military and naval movements.

In addition to the subscription here referred to, subscriptions, for the same number of the new paper were received, before the issue of the first number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, from the Union League Club, of Philadelphia, the Loyal Publication Society, of Brooklyn, New York, and the Loyal Publication Society of New England. This last society had its headquarters at Boston, and among the gentlemen controlling it were, so far as we can remember, Chas. W. Elliot, now President of Harvard College, Edward Everett, Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, now our Minister to England, and men of corresponding position and influence. Subscriptions to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were also received in advance of its publication from a large number of other gentlemen of national reputation. No paper ever started under more favorable auspices, and aside from its own merits, to which we may modestly refer, the signal success which attended it from the start was due in no small measure to these personal influences enlisted on its behalf. Of official recognition it had comparatively none, and it was then, as it has always been, independent of any control except that of its Editor's conscientious sense of obligation. It is true that, owing to the influence of the gentlemen who interested themselves in its success, the personal efforts of Senator Charles Sumner, and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, were united in an endeavor to secure the recognition of the War Department. But Mr. Stanton's price was the control of the paper, and this was not to be had. The despotic Secretary saw by instinct that the new paper was not within his reach, and he not only refused to listen to the persuasions of Mr. Sumner and of his colleague in the Cabinet, but he sought to strangle the JOURNAL in its cradle by the issue of the *Official Gazette*, which officers in the Army in 1863 will remember. Though that sheet had all the influence of the War Department to aid it, it survived through but a single volume and is long since not only dead but substantially forgotten.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL lives to celebrate this week its entrance upon its twenty-first volume, and by another month it will have fairly completed its twentieth year, the date of its first issue being August 29, 1863. In referring to the editorial with which we introduced this first issue to the services we find a portion of it so applicable to the present time that we reproduce it here. We said then, as we might with equal force say now:

"It has been often remarked that if we had had a standing army of fifty thousand men, the Rebellion never would have occurred. This statement is doubtless quite correct; but it in reality begs the whole question. In order that we should have had an army of fifty thousand men, it was necessary that we should not have had the very order of sentiments and theories

in which the Rebellion took root, and without which it never would and never could have seen the light.

"To reach to the root of this matter would require a piece of historical analysis quite beyond the scope of the present article. The fact remains, that delusive notions have for many years held possession of the public mind regarding war, war establishments, the Army, military education, and military men. Look at the course of our National Legislation for a generation or two; it has been, with but rare exceptions, repulsive to the Army and Navy—marked by parsimony, and 'bound in to saucy doubts and fears.' And the tone of public sentiment, especially at the North, has been as bad, if not worse. Its whole tendency has been to frown upon the Army, to isolate it from sympathy and honor, and throw it into an attitude of antagonism. Military men were looked upon as idle pensioners on the public purse, sporting their epaulettes in the fashionable circles of metropolitan society. And this indignity, too, in face of the fact that no service in the world has been so hard-worked as ours: a fact strikingly illustrated in the circumstance that insurance corporations long refused to take risks on army officers, as statistics proved, so severe were the duties and hardships imposed upon our small army, that the ratio of mortality in our service—even in so-called peace times—was greater than in that of any other service in the world, peace and war included!

"Among the complexity of causes in which this prejudice had its origin, we may count as prominent ones, first, certain loose political theories and vicious social doctrines brought into the sphere of public thought by the French studies and sympathies of some of our earliest political writers; secondly, the spurious peace-sentimentalism that obtained such currency a few years ago. This notion, originating with a few European doctrinaires, was seized upon by many in this country, especially in the North, and particularly in New England. According to these visionaries, a new millennium of peace had dawned upon the world: war was henceforth to cease, and armies become useless and burdensome anachronisms. It was a curious bit of that Titanic irony we sometimes see in affairs that, just about the time these vagaries reached their climax, a great European war broke out, involving in it the leading Powers, and shaking the continent to its foundations.

"In addition to the causes already enumerated as among the formative influences that gave this false bias to public opinion on military affairs, we should mention the entire absorption of our people in purely material interests. This is undoubtedly a tendency incident to all modern peoples. Our Political Economies tell us much of the Wealth of Nations, but very little of the Strength of Nations. They forget that cardinal truth set forth by Bacon in one of his powerful aphorisms, that 'Neither is money the sinews of war (as is trivially said,) when the sinews of men's arms, in base and effeminate people, are failing.' There appears to be in the life of modern societies a counter movement, so that, often, while their wealth goes on increasing, their strength declines. Now, we do not mean to intimate that the former is not good. This is the age of material developments. We do not expect to restore the age of chivalry, and would not if we could. Modern nations need vast wealth, vast resources. But there is a limit beyond which this tendency cannot safely go; and when it goes so far that Strength declines as Wealth advances, the decay of that nation has begun, and the time comes when even its wealth falls a prey to the invader. 'When a strong man armed keepeth his palace,' says the Good Book, 'his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than he shall come, he taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils.'

"Let us hope that in the future history of our country, juster views in these regards will prevail—that a military spirit will be cultivated, that the Army will be cherished. 'In all grades,' says Marshal Marmont, 'the profession of arms is noble, because, for all alike it is composed of sacrifices, and is rewarded, before all, by public estimation and glory. To speak disdainfully of those who compose the rank and file of armies is a kind of blasphemy; even to speak of them with indifference is to misconceive the very conditions of our nature.' And more especially is this true in our country. Under our system the civil authority controls the military. The war-power is not the prerogative of the military but of the civil government. The prating, therefore, which is sometimes heard in regard to the dangers of Caesarism or Military despotism can arise only either from a knavish spirit, or from a fundamental misconception of the genius of our institutions. With us the Army is simply the arm of the Nation: not an arm over the Nation. If it be truly its arm, therefore,

its arm for protection and for vengeance, it is a living, incorporate part of the body politic, sharing its sympathies, motives, desires.

"Powerful though the shock be which the old anti-military prejudices have received, and committed, though we believe we are and will be by the whole current of events to correct practical action as to our war establishments, we readily foresee how strong the temptations to a relapse will be—how strong will be the attempts, through the machinery of partisan politics, operating on the passions and interests of men quick to forget the lesson when the immediate material occasion is removed. While battles in the field go on, therefore, there is need of a battle for the Army itself. The UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is designed as an arena on which this contest may be fought. We shall bring what strength we can, entrenched behind what we believe to be impregnable positions, to the service of this cause. We believe in the Army. We believe it is a necessity to the Nation. This does not mean, perforce, that we favor bloated and expensive war establishments or a huge standing army. What is important is that the spirit and temper of the Nation be right on these great questions. This is the one paramount aim of this JOURNAL. We have no other creed than the Army has—the creed of loyalty, the creed of nationality. Of party politics we know nothing and care nothing. With such aims our enterprise is launched forth, and committed to the consideration of both branches of the United Service."

We cannot, after an experience of twenty years, better state our position, and need only add that the lessons which it was hoped in 1863 that war would teach this country are already forgotten in 1883, and the need of enforcing them is more imperative than ever. The mission of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as an educator of public opinion on behalf of the military services is not yet ended; and though those who are later comers upon the stage may not so readily appreciate it, older officers will understand the value to them of a JOURNAL which is something more than a mere register of official orders and current news. In the department of news the JOURNAL is determined to have no equal, but beyond this it aims to keep alive those military ideas which it believes, now more than ever, are the salt which is to save this country, given over once more to the greed of gain and the influence of selfish indulgence. In this effort it seeks for the support of all who are interested in maintaining the highest standards of military obligation and duty.

THE Secretary of the Treasury last week addressed the following circular letter to disbursing officers, national banks, and sub-treasurers: "Hereafter you will please refuse payment on any check drawn by a paymaster of the U. S. Army in payment of services to an officer or enlisted man, unless the period covered by the payment is stated on such check. You will also report on the monthly statements of account furnished each paymaster, all mutilated checks received by you during each month, giving the date and number of check in order of issue. This action is taken in compliance with the request of the Hon. Secretary of War, dated July 14." The regulation announced in General Orders No. 47, of July 2, from the War Department, that "no account will be paid by a disbursing officer before it is fully due," is not, we believe, new, but a revival of a regulation which had become obsolete and certainly disregarded. There seems to be no doubt that the regulation now made is to be strictly adhered to, and the Army as a whole is entirely satisfied. Indeed, we judge from occasional correspondence, especially of late, that our Army officers as a body will receive with satisfaction an order absolutely forbidding the hypothecation of pay accounts, even if to some extent it may seem arbitrary. It is so easy now-a-days for an officer to hypothecate his pay accounts that it is not astonishing that occasionally those are found who succumb to the temptation to duplicate them, as well as hypothecate them. To abolish the practice entirely, and to let it be publicly known that the War Department will in no form or shape take official cognizance of such transactions, seems to us a measure to be desired, now that the evil of too lax a rule has made itself apparent.

"Much credit is due Secretary Lincoln for the action he has taken in the matter of duplicating pay accounts," said a prominent bureau officer of the Department to our correspondent the other day. "Those who are not acquainted with the facts would think, in view of recent developments, that this fashion had become epidemic. Such is not the case. There is no more duplicating of pay accounts now than formerly; the only difference is that Secretary Lincoln has brought it to light by his determined efforts to stop it. He has de-

clared that he would put an end to this business if every man in the service, and himself included, had to be dismissed. He evidently meant what he said, as would appear from the number of Court-martials recently ordered. There have been extenuating circumstances connected with one or two of the recent cases, and strong pressure was brought to bear to suppress the charges and prevent a Court-martial, but the Secretary held firm, saying that steps must be taken some time to prevent this dishonorable practice, and the present was as good a time to commence as any." The Secretary will be supported in this determination by every right thinking officer. It is probable that the next Congress will be asked for legislation that will make the transfer of pay accounts less easy and impose heavier penalties for violating the law concerning them. The Paymaster-General of the Army is considering a number of plans for the prevention of the duplication of pay accounts. No conclusion has yet been reached, but it is understood that a system of vouchers will be adopted which will be so designed as to make duplication practically impossible.

ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. T. Bowles, Recorder of the Naval Advisory Board, has just completed for the Naval Institute drawings and manuscript of the article on the proposed new cruisers. By reason of his position on the board he has gained a familiarity with the designs of the cruisers which enables him to give to the general reading public an accurate and intelligent idea of what the cruisers are going to be. The publication of the article, therefore, is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. A résumé of the political events that preceded the passage of the law providing for these vessels introduces the article. This is followed by a statement of the duties intrusted to the Advisory Board, and its work in preparing the design. Then comes a full and careful description of the hulls and machinery of each vessel with 16 illustrations.

SPECIAL reports upon the "causes of suicide" would seem to be in order, judging from the number which have occurred of late amongst the enlisted men of the Army. We report two this week. There is an unusual number of suicides among civilians also. It is a curious fact that suicides are most common in summer when dogs go mad. Perhaps "solstitial summer's heat" has so disturbing an influence on the animal economy, that reason loses something of its poise under tropic rays.

WE shall give on a separate sheet next week a complete index, with title page, of Volume 20 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which was completed with our last number. Volume 21 commences with this number, and we now come of age and are entitled to our freedom suit.

A YEAR ago we noticed at some length the fact that John Ericsson has entered upon his 80th year, and have now to congratulate him upon his graduation as an octogenarian and his entrance upon his eighty-first year. Congratulations and good wishes have poured in upon him from all sides. The one which pleased him most was dated Stockholm, Sweden, and bore greeting from the Workmen's Society of Sweden, an organization which numbers its members by thousands, to "the foremost workman of the age." It is rare good fortune which permits such a life of useful labor to be so extended, and with so little of the burden of years added by their accumulation. Capt. Ericsson is still in vigorous health, and still actively at work upon labors the successful result of which he hopes soon to report.

As reports have appeared in several New York papers that wooden dummies have been used during the recent trials of the *Destroyer*, Capt. Ericsson has written to the Bureau of Ordnance that "nothing but service torpedoes composed wholly of steel and iron, provided with locks and firing pins, have been used. Indeed, the last dummy constructed for testing the submarine gun was lost by the Selfridge Board." The present trials of the *Destroyer* are for the purpose of determining whether the torpedo can be fired with accuracy in a sea way.

A REPORT has been received at the State Department, at Washington, containing the results of observations and experiments made by Dr. Froese, a Brazilian physician, who believes that he has discovered the cause of yellow fever in a microscopic parasite found in the blood of yellow fever patients. Experiments made by injecting this infected blood into the veins of rabbits and guinea pigs proved its virulence by producing death; the blood of the inoculated animal showing the same characteristics as that from the original yellow fever victim. The doctor's experiments seem to prove, also, that these parasitic germs of death survive in the soil where the subject of the fever is buried, and from thence may again contaminate living organisms, which would appear to favor cremation rather than burial in the case of yellow fever victims.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death is announced of the Comte de Persano, ex-Admiral of the Italian Navy, in his 78th year. His life was an eventful one. When the Italian government prepared for war with Austria in 1866, Admiral de Persano was appointed to the chief command of the united fleets in the Gulf of Taranto in May of that year. After attacking the fortifications of the Island of Lissa he was surprised near the island by the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff and badly defeated on July 20. Public opinion threw the whole blame of this disaster upon the Admiral, so that the government was forced to impeach him. He was acquitted on the charges of cowardice and high treason, but was declared guilty of foolishness, negligence, and insubordination, and sentenced to the loss of his rank and to pay the cost of the trial.

GENERAL CRAFTS J. WRIGHT, who distinguished himself in the volunteer service during the war, being engaged at Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, as Colonel of the 13th Missouri Volunteers, died at Chicago, July 23. The remains were conveyed to Cincinnati, where they were interred in the Spring Grove Cemetery. General Wright was a native of New York, and in September, 1823, was appointed from New York to the Military Academy, was graduated July 1, 1828, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant of Infantry. He resigned however, Nov. 8, 1828, at the expiration of his graduating leave of absence to engage in the practice of law. At the outbreak of the war he at once sought service. He had to resign in September, 1863, on account of ill-health. After that he engaged in farming near Glendale, O., but for the past eight years has been a resident of Chicago.

THE funeral ceremonies of the late Gunner Eugene Mack, U. S. N., took place at Boston, July 27, in the presence of numerous friends of the deceased officer, from the Navy-yard. The pallbearers were Boatwain J. B. Aiken, Gunner F. B. Watkins, Carpenter J. E. Keen and Sailmaker H. T. Stocker. The remains were interred in the family lot in Waltham cemetery.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco states that Captain Bernard G. Semig, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, was found dead on the morning of August 1st, in his room at the Occidental Hotel, and that a bottle labelled "poison" was by his side suggesting suicide. His friends think death resulted from heart disease and an autopsy was ordered. Surgeon Semig was born in Hungary, came to this country at the outbreak of the war, joined the 9th New York as a private, and served in that regiment until April 1, 1863. On the 20th of May, 1863, he was appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, discharged June 27, 1864, and appointed Medical Cadet, July 2, 1864, and served in that capacity until April 5, 1865. He then went to California, and served on the Pacific Coast as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and on the 10th of November, 1874, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. He was with the U. S. troops engaged in the ill-fated Modoc War in 1873, where General Canby lost his life, and by reason of wounds received had to suffer amputation of a leg.

THE HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, a prominent American citizen, died at his residence at Silver Springs, near Washington, July 27, in his seventy-first year. He entered the Military Academy in 1831, was graduated July 31, 1835, and promoted to brevet lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery, transferred to the 2d Artillery Aug. 14, 1835, and served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1836. He resigned Aug. 20 of that year to engage in the practice of law at St. Louis. He was United States Attorney for the District of Missouri from 1839 to 1843, Mayor of St. Louis in 1842, and from 1843 to 1849 was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Removing to Maryland in 1852, he was three years later appointed Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. In 1857 he was counsel for the plaintiff in the famous Dred Scott case. In 1860 he was chairman of the Maryland Republican State Convention, and President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster-General in 1861, which position he held until 1861. In 1877-78 he was a member of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, and during the past few years has resided in Washington, D. C., taking little part in public affairs. The funeral services were held July 29 at the chapel in Rock Creek Cemetery, where the remains were interred. There was a large attendance of prominent persons from Maryland and Washington, among them Secretaries Lincoln and Folger, Postmaster-General Gresham, Gen. Meigs, Emory, and Wright, and Dr. Basil Norris, of the Army.

THE Spanish Minister to the United States, Senor Francisco Barco, committed suicide at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on Sunday, July 29, by shooting himself in the head. The remains were conveyed to Spain on the *Normandie*, which left New York Aug. 1. By direction of Secretary of War Lincoln, Major-Gen. Hancock tendered a battalion of troops and band to escort the remains from the place of temporary interment to the steamer, but the family of the deceased Minister declined the courtesy with thanks. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of Senor Barco's suicide yet appears.

GEN. THOMAS D. JOHNS died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 31. He entered the Military Academy in 1844, was graduated July 1, 1848, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant 1st Infantry. Served in Texas and California until December 8, 1851, when he resigned, having, in the meantime, June 8, 1849,

ben promoted 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Infantry. He then settled in California as a merchant, and was Captain of California militia from 1852 to 1860. From 1860 to 1862 he was superintendent of silver mines in Nevada, then came East and was appointed Colonel of the 7th Massachusetts Volunteers Feb. 22, 1863, and served with distinction during the war, being twice severely wounded at the storming of Marye Heights, May 3, 1863. He was mustered out June 27, 1864, and March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant conduct at Fredericksburg during the war. Since the war he has resided mainly in New York as a civil and mining engineer. He was Inspector of Public Schools, New York City, in 1873. The remains were conveyed to Erie, Pa., where they were interred August 2.

COMMISSARY Sergeant Charles Vernon, U. S. A., committed suicide at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, August 1, by shooting himself through the head. His wife died last December, and grief for her loss is said to have caused the act. Sergt. Vernon joined the 1st Dragoons in 1855, and served with credit through the war, and in several Indian campaigns, and was appointed Commissary Sergeant June 21, 1873.

We regret to note the death at Tioga, Pa., August 1st, of the wife of Colonel John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., Recorder of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The annual competitive examination for second Lieutenants in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., of sergeants in the corps took place this week. Sergeants Purcell, Finley, Donahaser, Buell and Weber were up for examination.

ORRIN WHEATON, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Chicago this week.

Hazing at West Point.

The cadets of the first and second classes at the Military Academy, West Point, have petitioned Gen. Merritt, Superintendent to apply for a reconsideration of the sentence of dismissal passed on Cadet Hartigan for "deviling" Cadet Acuff, a plebe. The petition, after reciting the circumstances, continues as follows:

Whereas, The offence of refusing to answer questions was committed by nine others, and nothing has been produced to show that they could have answered them without criminalizing themselves; and,

Whereas, The only testimony introduced is that of the sentinel; and,

Whereas, He, the sentinel, made to the corporal of the guard official statements directly contrary to those which he made to the authorities, and upon which as a basis Cadet Hartigan was placed in arrest and dismissed without trial; and,

Whereas, We are prepared to substantiate these statements, we do petition that Cadet Hartigan be granted a court martial, or that his case be treated in the same manner as that of the others implicated in the affair. We further ask that the Superintendent give this petition his earliest consideration, and forward his recommendation to the President by telegraph, as we are informed that the President leaves Washington to-morrow for an extended Western tour.

It appears that a party of cadets who had been attending a hop at the hotel took it into their heads returning to camp to have a little sport at the expense of the "plebe" sentinel, who was that night making his first tour of guard duty. They wrapped themselves in sheets and fitted in a ghostly manner around the sentinel, Cadet Acuff. Then Hartigan, who was an officer of the battalion, and who wore a red sash, put on a sword and approached the post. Acuff naturally mistook him for the officer of the guard and cried out: "Who goes there?" To which Hartigan replied: "Friend with the countersign." "Advance" officer of the guard, returned Acuff. "I am not officer of the guard—advance me properly," said Hartigan, and he went away.

This is Hartigan's report of the conversation. Acuff says that the reply was "officer of the guard," and that Hartigan proceeded to put him through a number of manoeuvres to test his knowledge of sentinel duty. He says that Hartigan also gave "Shiloh" the countersign of the day, and "Gen. Grant" the parole.

It has been the custom for years to surprise the cadet who is to be "devilled" just at the moment he is about to announce that all is well. As Acuff shouted, "Half-past 11 and all is well," the company of sheeted cadets suddenly appeared in the path, and, before he could recover from his astonishment at the spectacle, he was seized from behind and sent over the parapet, heels over head into the ditch. He let go his gun, and it fell to the ground bayonet down. The point of the bayonet was slightly bent by the fall. The crowd of white figures scattered in all directions.

Acuff clambered up the parapet hastily and shouted, "Help! Corporal of the guard!" The corporal hurried to the spot, but got there too late to catch sight of any of the sheeted cadets. Acuff picked up his musket and resumed his sentinel duty. The corporal asked him if he had recognized any of his assailants, and Acuff, so the other cadets say, replied that he had not. The next day, in the forenoon, a number of cadets asked him the same question. They say he made the same reply.

When the cadets were summoned for inspection next day, Col. Hasbrouck noticed that the bayonet of Acuff's musket was bent, and ordered him to report the circumstances to Lieut. McClellan.

"How did it get bent?" asked the latter.

"I don't know," replied Acuff uneasily. He made the same answer several times, until Lieut. McClellan, suspecting that there had been deviling going on, inquired if anything had occurred to him while he was on duty the night before. Acuff then, according to the authorities, very reluctantly confessed what had happened. After some difficulty he recognized Cadet Hartigan, who comes from Chicago, and Cadets Powhatan, Clark of Louisiana, and Robert C. Williams as having been among the deviling party. Lieut. McClellan investigated the matter, and on the following day charges were preferred against these three. Six others, whose names are withheld, were arrested on suspicion.

The charges against Hartigan were "Personating an officer, giving the countersign and aiding and abetting the abuse of a sentinel." The others were accused simply of aiding and abetting the attack. Gen. Merritt summoned Hartigan before him and asked him if he had anything to say. The cadet refused to answer. To the two other formal questions, "Who were deviling the plebe sentinel?" and "Who threw him into the ditch?" Hartigan responded, "I beg leave, sir, to decline to answer, and I would ask time to consider." Hartigan says that he also asked for a trial. Gen. Merritt declined to grant the time asked, and sent the cadet

away. He was equally unable to get a word from any of the other cadets.

He sent a report of the case to Secretary of War Lincoln the same day, recommending the summary dismissal of Hartigan and the punishment of Clark and Williams. On Friday last he received from Washington official orders dismissing Hartigan, directing that Williams be confined to barracks for four months and forfeit his furlough in 1884, and that Clark do extra duty on Saturdays and be confined to barracks for a month.

The first notification that Hartigan received of his disgrace was just as the cadets assembled to go to dinner Friday noon. The order was then read aloud to the entire company, together with the other orders. At 4 o'clock Hartigan was ordered off the parade ground and left the Academy. The same day some of the cadets drew up a petition to General Merritt, asserting that they were prepared to prove that Hartigan did not personate the officer, and asking that, inasmuch as Cadet Acuff had contradicted himself in his testimony, Hartigan be tried by a court-martial, and that Gen. Merritt request President Arthur to reconsider the order of dismissal, in order to give the cadet a chance to prove his innocence. The members of Cadet Acuff's own class volunteered to sign this, but it was sent to Gen. Merritt with the signature of the cadets of the first and third classes only, the second class being away on furlough.

Gen. Merritt paid no heed to the petition. He is reported as saying, as he sat on the veranda of his residence overlooking the parade ground: "The punishment is not more severe than has been administered heretofore in similar cases. I cannot say that it will altogether prevent hazing, but it will tend to abate it. This 'deviling' of sentinels is worse than 'hazing' students. A sentinel on duty is sacred. If any one in the Army should attempt to interfere with one, he would be promptly dismissed from the service."

The *Sun* reports says: "Hartigan's classmates exploded with wrath when asked about his dismissal. A cadet commissioned to speak for the others said: 'Hartigan was a good fellow, who would harm no one wilfully. He had nothing to do with tumbling Acuff in the ditch. A trial was refused him, and he was dismissed on the unsupported testimony of a cadet who repeatedly contradicted himself and who did not fully identify Hartigan. We say that this was a gross injustice. He should be allowed to confront his accuser and to demand the proofs of his accusations. Now he is turned away with no redress in the world, unless Gen. Merritt should request a reconsideration of President Arthur's orders. This, in all likelihood, he will not do. We all understand that Gen. Merritt came here making a boast that he would stop hazing. He is understood to base his hope of getting promotion to be full brigadier-general instead of brevet on his success in the undertaking. The cadets are not afraid to say that they don't admire that kind of rank winning.'"

"Cadet Acuff came out of the hospital, and was present at drill for the first time since the 'deviling.' He was only slightly hurt by his tumbling, but was attacked by malaria directly afterward, and had to go into the doctor's care for several days. He declined to talk about his adventure. The authorities say that it was only under peremptory orders to tell about it that he did tell about it."

We are sorry that any of the young gentlemen at the Military Academy should have gotten into trouble from a disregard of the rule against hazing, but they will gain nothing by abusing the Superintendent, as the *Sun* reports them as doing.

Hartington is reported as saying that he had an interview with Secretary Lincoln, who at first seemed disinclined to take any back step, saying that he was determined to stamp out hazing at the Academy. Finally, however, the Secretary told Hartigan to submit a statement to the Adjutant General, and it would be considered. The paper has been handed in, but no reply has yet been received. Gen. Merritt, Superintendent of the Academy, speaking to a reporter, praised the demeanor of the cadets in the present troubles. They had addressed a petition to him, but it had been most respectful in tone. There was not a symptom of insubordination, and the present troubles were wholly of an individual nature, the discipline and general standing of the corps being excellent.

PAYMENTS UNDER THE TYLER DECISION.

The total number of claims for longevity pay under the Tyler decision adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and finally passed upon by the Second Comptroller thus far foot up to nearly 1,200. Several months will yet be required to finally dispose of the whole number on file. During the past two weeks the following claims have been settled:

1st Lieut. John Drum, 10th Infantry.
Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Infantry.
Capt. David Krause, 14th Infantry.
Asst. Surg. Henry McElderry.
Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Infantry.
Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Infantry.
1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, 23d Infantry.
Major Nicholas Vedder, Pay Department.
1st Lieut. Julius E. Quenton, 14th Infantry.
Capt. William Adams, Ordnance storekeeper.
Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Inf.
Capt. Simon F. Barstow, retired.
Major A. E. Bates, paymaster.
Major Justus M. Brown, surgeon.
Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf.
Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers.
1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, 4th Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, Quartermaster's Dept.
Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Infantry.
Capt. James Egan, retired.
1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 5th Artillery.
Chaplain Jeremiah Porter, retired.
Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Infantry.
Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department.
Capt. William Sinclair, 3d Artillery.
Major Charles Smart, Medical Department.
Capt. Wellington C. Sprague, retired.
Capt. Charles F. Trowbridge, deceased.
Major Henry G. Thomas, paymaster.
Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead.
Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Artillery.
Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Infantry.
Capt. L. A. Abbott, 6th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. George G. Lott, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Artillery.
Lieut. James W. Powell, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Artillery.
Major D. P. Hoop, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Frederick C. Von Shirsch, retired.
Lieut.-Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Infantry.

Lieut. William Burns, retired.
Lieut.-Col. William H. Johnston, Pay Department.
Major Henry E. Noyes, 4th Cavalry.
Capt. Evans S. Ewing, 16th Infantry.
Capt. John Simpson, Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. Alexander L. Morton, 5th Artillery.
Capt. Charles E. Clarke, retired.
Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 1st Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Pay Department.
Lieut. Robert H. Young, 4th Infantry.
Major George B. Dandy, Quartermaster.
Lieut. James B. Burbank, 3d Artillery.
Major John Green, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. Arthur McArthur, 13th Infantry.
Capt. John G. Turnbull, 3d Artillery.
Capt. Orestes B. Boyd, 8th Cavalry.
Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Infantry.
1st Lieut. Thomas B. Adams, 5th Artillery.
Capt. Edgar C. Brown, retired.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE CRUISE OF THE "IROQUOIS."

Driven from Callao by Yellow Fever—Return to Talcahuano—Celebrating Independence Day—Boat Racing and Fireworks.

U. S. STEAMER "IROQUOIS,"
Colquimbo, Chile, July 5, 1883.

One fine morning some time ago one of our men turned up with a case of yellow fever and died in less than twenty-four hours. There was not known to be any yellow fever in Callao or the vicinity, but our surgeons pronounced the case yellow fever at once, and recommended that the *Iroquois* go immediately for cooler latitudes. This was telegraphed to Washington, and before night we received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to go at once pretty much where we chose. By this time another man, who had just been on shore, was violently attacked by the yellow demon. We got up anchor after night, and in the dark groped our way out to sea, not knowing how many of us would live to see port again. The other ships were glad to get rid of us, and the whole proceeding was about as dismal and forlorn as could well be imagined.

Next day, the weather grew cooler and fresher, and our spirits revived. The sick man got better and rapidly recovered. Two others were taken down. One of them got over it in a week, but the other had a long, hard fight for his life. These were our last cases. Everything possible was done to prevent the ship from being infected, with apparently entire success; but after the disease had entirely disappeared, everything in the way of disinfection, fumigation, etc., was done exactly as though the whole ship, from spar-deck to bilge, had been known to be poisoned. Our Captain had intended on leaving Callao to go to Juan Fernandez, but as no new cases of yellow fever occurred, and we wanted to get fresh provision, etc., for our sick and well, too, the Captain decided to strike for the Chile coast. We were all glad of this, as much as we wished to see Cruise's island.

On the fortieth day after leaving Callao we reached Talcahuano, Chile, whence telegrams were sent to the friends at home that we were all alive and well, and we drew a long breath of relief. We have found out since, however, that the wives were not so unhappy about us as we thought. The Secretary of the Navy was so thoughtful and considerate that all news of our yellow fever was kept secret almost up to the time we reached Talcahuano. Some of the hardened old bachelors on board insinuated that the benedicts flattered themselves altogether too much; that the wives had about as good a time as they wanted, particularly the wives of those who belonged to the Navy Mutual Aid. "Envy takes every form." After finishing our quarantine at Talcahuano, we sailed a week or two and went to Valparaiso.

Here we lay on diplomatic duty, having been placed at the disposition of our Minister to Chile. He was trying to bring about a peace between Chile and Peru, and he thought he might at any time need an American man-of-war to transport him and other Commissioners to some Peruvian port. After riding out a lot of "northern" in the port of Valparaiso, where there is absolutely no protection, our captain and all of us got tired of tossing around during the day and holding on to our beds during the night, and came here where there is a good harbor and pretty weather.

The officers of Her Majesty's ship *Lifey* say that the *Iroquois* is the handsomest craft in every way that they have ever seen enter this harbor. The *Lifey* is the English storeship of this station, and has been here a long time, and they ought to know whereof they speak. The German flagship *Moltke*, the Spanish frigate *Naves de Tolosa*, the *Lifey* and the *Iroquois* are the only men-of-war here, and are all lying snugly near each other. We all enjoy the music from the *Moltke*, which, being a flagship, has a large brass band.

Our ship, although the smallest, managed to keep the American end up on the 4th of July. At sunrise we, and all the other men-of-war and merchantmen, dressed ship rainbow fashion, and the effect was superb. Having only seven guns, we are not allowed to fire a salute, and we were all glad of it, as it is a barbarous old custom, and some poor fellow every now and then gets an arm blown off at it. We invited a lot of friends on board to see a couple of boat races, and among them all the American citizens of the place, three in number, grand old Father Taylor and two noble cultivated American ladies, who have come down here, moved by pure love of doing good, and opened a school.

We asked them to bring their scholars with them, and sent the ship's boats in for them at an appointed hour. The boats came off filled with over eighty of the brightest eyed, happiest children I ever saw. The American school children had not only come themselves, but had brought a great many of their little friends with them. Father Taylor and our two young countrymen and a few mothers and elder sisters tried to look out for the little ones, but the whole ship's com-

pany lent them a hand, and made the youngsters as happy as heart could wish. The children ran the whole ship, but without exception behaved well.

Since our oarsmen slaughtered the innocents aboard the *Essex* at Callao no other ship will race against us, and we could not get up anything like an international regatta. The men, however, got up a couple of races between our own boats, and had a most exciting, but amicable contest among themselves.

They arranged the whole thing themselves, but selected Lieut. Halsey, who, although a strict disciplinarian, enters most heartily into everything conducive to the welfare and happiness of the men, as referee.

At 2 p. m. the start for the first race was given. The weather was most propitious, the sea smooth. Course from a line astern of H. B. M. ship *Liffey*, one and a half miles to the eastward and return, each boat having its own buoy to turn. The first race between second and third cutters, manned respectively by the berth deck cooks and firemen. Most exciting struggle from start to finish. Won by firemen by a boat length and a half. Time, 29 min. and 50 sec.

Second race was over the same course, between a four-oared jolly boat and a five-oared whaleboat, picked crews, conditions being that previous to the race the whaleboat's crew should have no practice. Won by whaleboat. Time, 31 min. 9 sec.

At quarter to eight preparatory rockets sent up and signals burned. Each man to go aloft furnished with cigar. Cigars lighted at eight, order "lay aloft" given, and colored lights tried up to each masthead, jack-staff forward and peak aft. Preparatory signal burned and rocket fired, when the men at the extremities of each yard lit the signals. Simultaneously the ship was illuminated, the red lights beautifully facing to the white and then the blue, the men in the yards, the delicate traceries of the adjoining ships showing clearly against the dark sky, while the hissing of the burning signals as they fell in the water made it a scene never to be forgotten. Twice this was repeated, when the order "pipe down" was given, and the lights and men came down together, amidst the applause of the ship's companies of the vessels in port.

The general effect was heightened by an unusually dark night, and so another birthday of our grand nation passed away in a blaze of glory.

Copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, containing the account of our boat race triumph at Callao over the *Essex* crew, were sent to the ship by different friends in the United States, and more than one old "shellback" has it stowed away in his ditty box, from whence he now and then draws it out and chuckles over it and the glorious memories it awakens. We have a most excellent lot of men aboard here in every way. They work willingly and intelligently, and go through their drills and exercises afloat as well as on land. It is a pleasure to see them. They have organized a sailors' reading-room, have bought quite a lot of books and have subscribed for a number of papers, periodicals, etc., which come regularly. They have a temperance organization among them, to which some of the officers belong. They make up parties to go ashore to church or to entertainments, get one of the ship's boats, pull themselves ashore and come back to the ship as well as could be desired. Not a man of one of these parties has ever failed to come aboard with the rest.

(From a Cumberland, Md., Letter in the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

GEN. ORD'S ALLEGED ANCESTRY.

EARLY in the beginning of the present century, a priest arrived from England at the Roman Catholic College then located at Washington, D. C., bringing with him a lad about eight years old, who together with a hand-ome casket and a miniature of the lad's mother was left in charge of the college authorities. The lad was brought up within the precincts of the college, educated for the priesthood and ordained a priest when arriving at the age of maturity. At the college he was named James Ord, and while under age received regularly large yearly allowances, which plainly proved that his parents, whoever they were, were of the wealthy class. Though ordained a priest, the young man never administered in the church. In the war of 1812 he joined the Army where he received the title of General and came to Cumberland. There he met the daughter of Col. Daniel Cresap—from whom Dan's Mountain derived its name—and subsequently married that estimable lady. Col. Cresap and Capt. Lynn served in the same Army and the Colonel died before the war was over. Gen. Ord returned to Washington after some years residence on his wife's estate on the upper Potomac, and was employed in the Government service until within the past twenty years, when he moved to San Francisco, Cal., and amassed a very large fortune. He died in 1873 at the age of eighty years, leaving seven sons and a daughter as his only representatives of his family in this country, for all trace of his parentage was lost in his youth by the burning of the college in which the casket and miniature before mentioned had been kept. His oldest son, Edward Otho Cresap, died on Sunday night of yellow fever on his way from Vera Cruz to New York. He had won a splendid military record. The second son was named Pacificus; the third, Placidus, now travelling in Europe in search of his ancestral lineage; the names of the others are Lycurgus, John, Marcelus and James. The only daughter living was named Georgianna and was married to a foreign minister many years ago, whose name our informant could not furnish.

It is believed here by the Cresap family that General Ord was a grandson of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert, to whom he was married by a Protestant priest while Prince Regent. The consent of Parliament had not been given and the marriage was illegal in English law. A son was born by this union and consigned to the care of a tutor named Ord, who emigrated with him to this country. The youth took the name of his tutor, and married a Maryland lady by whom he had two sons, Atlanticus and Pacificus. The first was sent to West Point and the second became a lawyer in New Orleans, and emigrated to California twenty-five years ago, where he held the position of Judge. Earl Russell in his "Life of Fox" denies that there was any issue and says: "Fortunately for the nation, the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Fitzherbert was not sanctified with issue." There is a sequel to this singular story which Earl Russell does not tell. In 1812 an action for libel was tried in the Court of King's Bench in which it was clearly proved that the Prince of Wales had, for twenty years, paid an annuity

to a former editor of the *Morning Post*—the plaintiff in the action—for suppressing some letters which the editor had threatened to publish, relating to the Prince's marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert. The defendant in the action was sued for a libel, consisting in the charge that the former Editor of the *Morning Post*, afterwards a magistrate in the County of Suffolk, had been guilty of obtaining and receiving hush money from the Prince of Wales. The defendant pleaded and proved that the charge was true and the jury gave him a verdict. The payment of the annuity was distinctly traced through several persons to the Treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall, one of the Prince's officers.

WINNING THE NEVADA TROPHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of June 30 your correspondent "Dakota" expresses dissatisfaction at reported percentages of some of the scores for the Nevada badge, and thinks it "nearly impossible to believe that any company ever has, or ever will, make the score of 87.42 per cent." as reported. By intimation he casts a serious reflection upon the company that reported such a score, and upon any company that should have the temerity to report such a score in the future. We do not doubt either the sincerity or candor of "Dakota," but, nevertheless, humbly express the judgment that from our observation of target practice we not only believe that it is possible, but believe also if any company commander reports such a score, that it was made. We think we have facts to justify this conclusion. We do not see why practice and favoring circumstances should not secure a very high degree of perfection in the Army as well as in any other avocation in life. Experience in this Department proves that several conditions enter in, and go far towards determining the score.

First—There are differences in ranges. This is a fact, and not a probability. The ranges in this Department differ materially. The one at Vancouver, after the rains begin to fall late in the season, and in early spring, is, as reported, a very favorable one. But from June until September, when smoke from forest fires is thick, and the heat of summer great, the range is very unfavorable for making a high score. Ft. Canby, on the other hand, is almost entirely free from these objections, but has others almost as serious. The reflection of the sun upon the waters of Baker's Bay contiguous to the range on the one side, and gusts of wind caused by the rushing of the trade winds through the gulches on the other, make it impossible some days, and parts of days, to make a good score, and often difficult at other times. I am informed that the range at Port Townsend is as nearly free from all these objections as possible. The range is out through timber, is nicely sheltered, and thus in nearly every respect a very excellent range.

Again—Quite a difference is perceptible between the scores of posts where there is a small garrison, under the command of persons especially interested in gaining honors for the troop, and those posts where target practice is required at stated hours, and men are required to drop fatigue or any other duty, and go to the range and fire, whether they feel like it or not. The duty at such posts becomes more or less perfunctory, and men lose their zest and interest. Any marksman knows that the age, nerves, and hopes are all affected sensibly by favoring or unfavorable circumstances, and that he can make a much better score at one time than another. If men are jumped up from guard, from fatigue duty before or after meals, when not in the mood, it will be manifest in the nervous system sooner than anywhere else. After a man is conversant with the methods of firing his moods will have much to do with the quality of his score. If the whole day is devoted to practice, the range accessible any hour of the day to officers and men, when their duties will allow it, and they can go singly or in small squads, without hurry, and consult their own feelings in firing, wonderful results will be obtained. At those posts where a keen, sharp commander desires to roll up a big score, he can do it in this way, and not transgress a single rule of propriety in firing. In fact, it is as much a duty of a commander to make every test to determine how to make efficient marksmen, as it is to attend to the practice. The commander who proves to his men the value of sobriety, sound rest, regular diet and exercise, serenity in mind and nerves, in making a high score, has not only improved the marksman but the man; has not only taught how to shoot well, but how to live well. He has taught virtue as well as target practice, and is to be commended.

In this connection it may not be amiss to note the fact that small posts, where there are no gut-mills to be frequented, but where men accustom themselves to spend their evenings in and about their quarters and keep off from spears, the effect is noticeable in the scores.

Again, at some posts where there are large garrisons, the method of firing affects the score. These frequently only fire five shots a day, and that only one or two days in a week is allowed. At the smaller posts, where there seemingly is more time, if a good score is not made the first five shots, and the second five is an improvement on the first, the fifteen shots allowable at one range are made, and the result is favorable to the score. As a rule, with most men their best score is made in the ten shots following the first five—attention to this will make a large difference in the score. Now, if it should happen that all of these favorable conditions centered at one range and should be observed, and great care and attention given to practice as is desired and desirable, no one should be unprepared for the announcement of a very high score.

From personal knowledge and observation I am prepared to believe that a company with all favoring conditions could make 87.42 per cent., and even greater. The experience of Co. E, 21st Inf., Capt. Evan Miles, at Fort Canby, W. T., has proved to me the probability and possibility. I am not connected with the company or the 21st Regiment, and so can state facts without the imputation of being unduly influenced.

The range at Canby has been described above. It is not nearly as good as the one at Fort Townsend. Commanders who have been here previously, have termed it a very difficult one. The following facts prove a good deal, and make a very strong probable argument in proving the possibility of such a score. This company has forty-six men here firing. Of this number twenty-one are recruits who joined the company, five in March, the balance in April. The company now has thirty-five marksmen, and will probably have forty by August 1.

The month of June was selected as the time for firing for the Nevada badge. Handicapped with all these recruits, Captain Miles had little hope of winning the badge, and thus did not commence the month with much inspiration. During the month only fourteen days were devoted to firing. Up to the 18th of the month, only four days had been devoted to practice. At that time all the firing had been done at the 200 yards range. The consecutive score at this date and range was 68.18 per cent. From this date to the 29th, every day except two was devoted to practice. This was done without neglecting the necessary fatigue and other duties at the post. On the 29th the score stood as follows:

At 200 yards, non-consecutive score, 46 men firing, possible 2,300, score 1,966.....85.48 per ct.
The consecutive score, same range and same conditions.....84.48 per ct.
Difference between consecutive and non-consecutive score.....1 per ct.
At 300 yards, non-consecutive, or best score, 46 men firing, possible 2,300, score 1,919.....83.17 per ct.
At same range, consecutive score 1,900, or.....82.61 per ct.
Difference between non-consecutive and consecutive scores......56 per ct.
Total aggregate, non-consecutive scores at both ranges.....84.32 per ct.
Consecutive ditto.....83.54 per ct.
Difference between aggregate consecutive and non-consecutive scores at both ranges was......78 per ct.
Counting 80 per cent. of the company present and absent required to compete for Nevada badge, and 42 men fired—
The non-consecutive score of these 42 men at 200 yards was.....86.00 per ct.
The consecutive.....85.00 per ct.
The non-consecutive at 300 yards was.....84.19 per ct.
The consecutive score at 300 yards was.....83.66 per ct.
The aggregate consecutive score at both ranges was just.....84.00 per ct.
The best single consecutive score at both ranges was......93 per ct.
The second best......91 per ct.
There were four who had......90 per ct.
Two had......89 per ct.
Five had......88 per ct.
These thirteen aggregating.....89.38 per ct.
The best twenty aggregating.....87.90 per ct.
Taking into consideration the difficulties of the range, and the large percentage of recruits, the score is a most admirable one.

Incidentally a most important fact was developed in this practice. The virtue of devotion continuously to the work was emphasized. The increase of the score was made almost entirely during the ten days in which the time was given to work. The men warmed to the work, and the records show that eight-tenths of all the best scores were made upon the last two days of practice. It is almost incredible that in ten days a score by 42 men could be increased from 68.18 per cent. at 200 yards to an aggregate consecutive score at 200 and 300 yards of 84 per cent., and then the fact shown that 20 men out of the 42 made an aggregate score at both ranges of 87.90 per cent., and this from a company handicapped by 21 recruits, instead of being packed by men selected by the Colonel of the regiment for the purpose of making a big score.

These facts prove it not only not impossible but quite probable that if ten days more had been devoted to firing, with the same zeal and care, that the notable 87.42 per cent. would have been beaten. In target practice if time and attention is given by officers and men enthused with the spirit of determination to win, almost any degree of proficiency is possible. We claim that it is strictly within the province of the design of the practice to determine the ways and means of securing proficiency; and when certain well-defined conditions are determined through experience of "how to do it," and observed, it is possible that the faith of the doubters will be increased, which will remove their distrust of the integrity of those who secure "almost impossible" results.

ADDENDA.

The 20 best shots at Post Fort Canby, Co. E, 21st:	
	Per Cent. at 200 and 300 Yds.
Sergt. Jas. B. Denny.....	93
Corporal J. C. Darnell.....	91
"Capt. Evan Miles.....	90
Sergt. Thos. M. Harleman.....	90
Private M. S. Cornish.....	90
Corporal Fred. Ludders.....	90
1st Sergt. E. O. Shea.....	89
Musician Frank Sandus.....	89
1st Lieut. T. H. E. Ebbstein.....	88
Chaplain Winfield Scott (attached for firing).....	88
Sergt. John Mars.....	88
Private Fitz Stocker.....	88
"Chas. Howard.....	88
"Paul Smith.....	88
Corporal Harry Hunter.....	86
Private Chas. L. Clark.....	86
"James Dooley.....	86
"Thos. Burrows.....	85
"Jas. Harlow.....	85
"Ed. S. Bennett.....	84

Aggregate score.....1,762 1/2 Per cent.....88.10
20 out of 48 at post. 35 marksmen out of 46 men firing consecutive scores!! Co LUMBIA.

A HAPPY MEAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: When the present system of rifle firing first began, it was ordered that the marksman should be instructed to wear his buttons without limitation as to time. The General of the Army has recently ordered that such buttons shall only be worn during the year in which the marksman qualifies for them.

Many men will continue for years to so qualify. but there must come a time when it will become impossible for even the best shot in the Army to do so; and when age, or some other infirmity incident to long service, causes a failure, the soldier must lose the honorable distinction and privilege of wearing the badge of a marksman.

In most contests for badges, medals, etc., it is provided that, should any contestant win the same three times in succession, such winner shall become the absolute owner thereof. A single act of valor vests title for life to the Victoria, the Iron, and other crosses, and other badges of distinction, and the soldier is not compelled to evince exceptional valor in each succeeding battle to entitle him to continue to wear the medal already won.

Why not say to the soldier, "Qualify as a marksman for three years—not necessarily successive ones—and you shall be entitled to wear marksman's buttons for the remainder of your service on full dress occasions."

Now, to satisfy your utilitarian, who must needs have only the present marksman designated, that he may at once know them on the skirmish line or in the line of battle; to this end, also provide that each man who qualified during any target year, shall, in addition to the above, be permitted to wear the badge of a marksman on his undress uniform, which is the one worn in the field and in action; and it should also be provided that the soldier should wear the badge, not only in the target year in which he qualifies, but also in the succeeding one, because the exigencies of the service may be such that he may not be afforded due opportunity to re-qualify, but at the same time remaining a good shot, who should be so designated in active service.

And while the utility of the good shot in active service is under consideration, it might be as well to also require all men who have qualified for the first class, to wear some

badge of distinction on the undress uniform to the end that their services may also be utilized to the fullest extent on the skirmish line or elsewhere.

By the establishment of some such rules as are here indicated, the old soldier will be enabled to indicate that in his younger days at least, he was an expert with the rifle, while at the same time all those who hold the present right to be so considered, will be designated for active field services.

MARKSMAN.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF WEST POINT.

In the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, W. R. H. continues his interesting reminiscences of early days at West Point. He says:

Among those who were at the Academy in my time were Pemberton, Bragg, Beauregard, Thomas, Halleck, Hardee, McDowell, Meigs and A. J. Smith. The late Maj. Turner and Bob Renick, of this city, both were there. I remember Pemberton as a handsome boy with black curly hair, genial, companionable, and with a decided talent for drawing and painting. Possibly he would have made a greater name as an artist than he did as a soldier. He was a Philadelphian, and married a young lady from Norfolk, Va., and during the late war he linked his fortunes with the South.

Thomas was a martial looking young man, about 6 feet 2 inches. As he and I were the biggest in the class, he was my file leader for about two years. There was no nonsense about him. He attended strictly to business and was a model soldier. A Virginian by birth, he married a Troy girl, and when the war came on he took the Union side. Rather suggestive of the influence of a wife. However, Bob Chilton, Lee's Adjutant General, was a Southern man who married a Michigan girl, the daughter of Governor Mason, and she was rather the more rebellious of the two, but her ancestors were Virginians, which may account for it.

Bragg prided himself on being the ugliest man in the corps. He was a reckless and daring fellow, who was always ready for any sort of a racket. He was one of the few who were addicted to nocturnal excursions to Benny Havens' ranch, and many were the hair breadth escapes he and the other frisky ones had in getting back to quarters after a jolly time at "Benny Havens, Oh."

McDowell was called the fat boy, and from his sobriquet you may know he was good-natured. I think it was Josh Billings who said, "You never heard of a fat man committing murder; no, indeed. A fat man never kills anything that isn't good to eat." McDowell made a good soldier, nevertheless. He, too, married a girl from Troy. The way it happened that so many of the officers were captured by the fair Trojans, they were on Gen. Wool's staff; and he lived there, and during the piping times of peace they fell into the snares of the Troy girls.

Hardee was, to use a current expression, a good deal of a dude. He thought more of his shape than his books. His reputation came largely from the system of tactics which bore his name. He was a pet of Jeff Davis, who, as Secretary of War, appointed him on a board of officers to translate the tactics from the French—from whence comes our military science—taking care that he should be the ranking officer. So the work took Hardee's name, although the credit belonged to Benét, who was, I think, of French extraction and a good scholar.

Halleck came of an obscure family, but he was studious and scholarly, and finally married one of the Hamiltons, which set him on the top shelf socially.

Beauregard was French all over. He looked like a Gaul, acted like a Gaul, and his extraction stuck out every way. He was an excellent student and graduated with high honors.

Meigs was, in my opinion, one of the ablest men in the Army, and his career as a cadet gave promise of a brilliant future.

PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER ANNEXATION.

The *Lounger* on the Avenue of the Washington *Sunday Herald* says:

There are rumors and more than rumors of revolutions current among those who can live only with a strong stimulant. I will tell you something of two. The State of Chihuahua, in North Mexico, has now about 10,000 Americans within its borders. They are generally men of nerve and courage, and in some way or other two-thirds of them are connected with the various railroads now building in that part of Mexico. Last Wednesday a meeting was held at a stock broker's office on Broad street, New York, that may revolutionize Mexico. At it were some of the largest mine owners in Mexico, two capitalists, two gentlemen who made some figure in the late war, a leading Texas journalist, and other persons. The scheme proposed and discussed was this: When Congress gets fairly under way next winter the Americans in Chihuahua are to "pronounce" in favor of dissolving the relations between that State and Mexico, establish a local State government, and send a delegation to Washington to ask to be admitted to the Federal Union. An estimate was made of the probable expense of establishing this new government by a gentleman present, and the capitalists said the sum named could be had easily, upon condition that the United States assumed the debt of the new State, as was done when Texas came into the Union. One of the military men present said 5,000 good men, well armed and drilled would hold the country, and he would agree to raise 2,500. The speaker was a general officer of high reputation during the late war, was badly wounded, and is now on the retired list of the U. S. Army for disability. The other was a Confederate general, not so well known as his colleague, but a graduate of West Point, and served, I believe, in the Mounted Rifles before the war, and now lives in Mexico. He agreed with the other officer as to the force required, and added that two-thirds of the Mexicans of position and education favored annexation to the United States, and only the ignorant lower classes would oppose it. The journalist, who was a Confederate regimental commander, said Texas would furnish all the force needed and be glad to do it, and that the public sentiment in that State was overwhelmingly in favor of annexing the whole of Mexico, if necessary, at which there was much applause. After some discussion the meeting adjourned to meet soon again. The gentlemen in this scheme are well known. One of the capitalists used to live in San Francisco, and was noted while there for operations requiring nerve and pluck. I believe the plan will be tried and will succeed.

The same lively *Lounger* tells us that the annexation of Cuba is also in the immediate prospect, as the result of another revolution backed by American capital or its purchase for \$200,000,000. *Lounger* hears, by virtue of whispering into his own ear, probably, that "Mr. Forbes, of Boston, is one of the leaders in the movement, and that Augustus Schell, Cyrus Field, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. C. J. Osborne, Mr. Cammack, Gen. Grant, and a prominent Spanish-American firm of Broad street will comprise the syndicate—Grant to be a kind of viceroy.

In the rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, O., there is a piece of tolerably well rotted oak log, about six feet long in the centre of which stands a still more rotten piece of hickory elm tree, more than a foot in diameter and about two feet high, on which is a card bearing the inscription: "Flag-staff of 1793. Erected by General Anthony Wayne, at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where General St. Clair was defeated in 1791." The upright pole was mortised into the log, which was buried in the ground. It was found eight or nine feet under ground, while digging a well on the site of the old fort, in 1876.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE ENCAMPMENT.

THE second encampment of the New York State troops came to a close on Saturday, July 28. It lasted six weeks, and was participated in by six regiments and nine separate companies. Among those who have a knowledge of military matters, the camp of instruction is now regarded with universal favor, and its usefulness and necessity as a means of improvement of the troops is thoroughly recognized. This much has been gained by the experiments of last and present years. As to site, surroundings, etc., the grounds are not to be surpassed. In point of comfort, health, economy in the medical department, efficiency in the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, perfect hygienic arrangements and thorough police of the camp itself as well as the grounds immediately adjacent, it may be safely considered foremost amongst the best. The wants of all the troops who took part in the encampment were provided for in the most efficient and liberal manner, and the consideration for their comfort went so far as to excite criticism on the score of expense. Passing this by for the present we come to the main purpose of the encampment, which was the instruction of the troops in discipline, soldiery and field and guard duties, and their consequent improvement in general efficiency.

This question naturally arises here: Did all the organizations derive as much benefit as was expected and predicted, and does the result of the experiment so far justify the expense and the trouble incurred as to warrant its continuance? Considering the circumstances, it is only just to say that there was no command which did not leave the camp very much improved in all military respects, although the progress made by the different organizations varied of necessity according to the intelligence of the men, their preparatory instructions, and the energy, aptitude, and application of the officers, etc. Some regiments fell short of the expected standard, but even these could not fail to benefit by the fact of having their eyes thoroughly opened to their defects. In making a comparison of this year's regiments the following grading would be a fair one: 1st, the 7th; 2d, the 13th (although the latter did not come up to expectations); 3d, the 74th; 4th the 71st; 5th, the 65th; 6th, the 9th. The separate companies in every instance were ahead of the regiments they served with—a state of affairs not very creditable to the city regiments, but nevertheless true. The 6th Company, of Troy, was excellent in every respect; Company B, of the 10th Battalion, of Albany, is entitled to the next place, the 20th Company last. The 7th had nothing to learn except guard duty and skirmishing, but to accomplish the latter little was done, however. The 13th had hot weather, and did not gain much; the 74th did first rate; the 71st as well as it could; the 65th would have done much better if they had not brought so many recruits in camp; the 9th had no discipline.

Better results could certainly have been obtained if the Inspector-General had made daily reports of defects which came under his observation, and furnished copies to the camp commanders, with a view to prompt correction. Still, the principal weakness was found in the officers, a majority of whom, from the regimental commanders down, lack experience. It would be better to appoint a competent instructor to supervise the camp, and we earnestly recommend this suggestion for early consideration by the authorities at Albany.

As the ground is, we believe, leased for another year there will be a camp next summer, even should the Legislature fail to appropriate money for the purchase of the site. On this account it is very important that the matter of a system for instruction of officers should be looked after in time, because it is the foundation upon which the success of the whole affair rests.

There have been propositions for a brigade camp, but it is very doubtful whether this would improve instruction, and it is quite sure that the guard will never serve as brigades, while it would be impossible to feed a brigade in the manner in which the regiments are now subsisted. It may therefore be assumed that this proposition will not be entertained and that the system of regimental encampments will be retained. There is no reason why they should not be made efficient for instruction. That Adjutant-General Farnsworth is laboring hard and conscientiously for the improvement of the troops under his charge is plain to any one who observed the interest he took in the proceedings at the camp, his readiness to correct faults whenever practicable, and his liberality in authorizing any reasonable improvements, etc. In view of this, we venture to express the hope that the subject of a more thorough system of instruction of officers will receive due consideration at an early date.

We do not propose to make a regular army of the National Guard, but in view of the insignificant strength of the former in proportion to the immense size of our country the preservation of the national military spirit devolves upon our citizen soldiers, and they cannot maintain it by the old and obsolete manner of practicing the commands in a few fancy movements in the armories, and wasting their energies in preparing the men year in and year out for nothing more than the traditional march down 5th avenue on Decoration Day.

The Guard lacks thoroughly instructed company officers and non-commissioned officers, and to produce these in sufficient numbers is one of the principal problems to be solved. Of course, the cry of many is that the Guard will never be used against an army in the field, and that they are not liable to be called on for any other duty than

the suppression of riots. Without stopping to dispute this fallacious assertion (for it is very likely that some of these men used the same argument twenty-two years ago), it is nevertheless true that perfect discipline on the part of the men, complete control and cool handling of them on the part of the commander, are as necessary against a mob as against an organized foe. Without these qualities it would be simply pitching one mob against another. To be useful as a soldier a man wants to acquire habits of obedience, neatness, promptness, and system, and to know how to take care of himself. Without these he is a slouch, and a slouch cannot be a soldier.

To teach the men these habits is the object of the encampment; a corps of well-instructed, competent officers is necessary to accomplish it, and to produce these is the problem. It is well known that the system of brigade examining boards does not work efficiently. Either the candidate is overawed by the heavy display of rank on these boards, becomes nervous, and fails to answer questions with which he is perfectly familiar, or, on the other hand, he is allowed to slip through without regard to competency, and a mistake is made in either instance. Schools with competent instructors, lectures on professional subjects, discussions and professional reading are the only means of remedying the defect, and it is high time that steps for their establishment were taken. Practical men are wanted, not military dudes.

The subject of the instruction of staff officers, of brigades, etc., is also one requiring attention. These should be sent to camp for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the duties of their various departments, by close observation of what is done, without interfering, however, with the duties of regimental officers, under competent instructors. They should be perfected in everything pertaining to horsemanship, the manual of the sword, etc., and should be capable of giving directions by example as well as precept for the proper handling, sighting, etc., of a field piece. All these duties might be made voluntary without pay, which would give the State an opportunity to gain information as to the interest taken by its officers in their profession as well as securing more efficient staff corps at a very small additional outlay of money. These matters are all worthy of consideration by the authorities.

It is to be hoped that the experience of the camp has at last convinced those who still cling to their obsolete, impractical, and in many cases ludicrous uniforms, that something more serviceable is required. The camp of the 7th, the most obstinate organization in this respect, was especially characterized by the variety and multitude of blouses and other garments of out and shape different from the regimental fatigue dress. Was this not the best proof that this does not afford the requisite comfort and ease, and that the regiment desires something more to the purpose?

Rifle practice at the camp was conducted in a very energetic manner by General Chas. F. Robbins, with the assistance of Colonels Bodine and Gillette, and satisfactory results under the circumstances were obtained. The service before the butts was somewhat crippled in the cases of several organizations by the presence of an overwhelming number of men completely ignorant of the use of the rifle. On the other hand, the ordinary duties of the commands were interfered with to quite an extent by details of companies to the firing ground, in consideration of the limited time allowed and extensive programmes laid out for each tour of encampment. It is thought of improving this matter in future by practicing no men in individual firing at the camp, except those who will not have an opportunity of firing at other ranges.

Paymaster-General Rich disbursed \$38,603.50, as against \$22,000 last year. This department was run in a very efficient manner, and the troops on each occasion were paid in remarkably short time before leaving camp. The expenses of the Pay Department during the camp, including salaries of officers, assistants and clerks, and transportation, amounts to about \$800.

General Wylie has the Q. M. and Subsistence Departments as near perfection as possible. He was ably assisted by Col. Jas. G. Story, who probably did as much solid, hard work as anybody in camp.

Surgeon-General Bryant kept the sick rate of the camp at the lowest minimum, and succeeded in running the Medical Department in a remarkably economical manner.

Inspector-General Briggs did a vast amount of hard, conscientious work.

Adjutant-General Farnsworth was much interested in the camp and very anxious for its success. He did everything possible to make it so with very creditable result. Where it fell short it was the fault of the organizations themselves, who had every facility at their disposal to carry the matter through successfully. Col. Phisterer proved himself invaluable, and has won golden opinions from all through his never varying patience and constant readiness in rendering assistance and giving advice wherever necessary.

The whole camp was as complete a success as could be expected under the present system.

NEW YORK.

CLOSE OF THE CAMP.

At 5.12 P. M., Saturday, July 28, a salute of 21 guns announced that the second New York camp had passed into history. The troops had departed, the flags were lowered, and the place looked lonesome and deserted, only the staff officers, the ordnance detachment, and the caterers, with a few of their employees, being left. The doing of the troops since our last report can be reported in a very brief space. The 74th Regiment kept up the good impression for intelligence and quiet and orderly behavior of its material till the

last, but, like other commands, it did not improve in its guard duty as much as we were led to judge from what we saw during the first day or two. It left the camp in good shape. On battalion drill on Friday, the day previous to its departure, a remarkable incident happened. Right in the middle of the proceedings, Lieut.-Col. Johnson went up to Col. Blomster and, handing him his sword, stated that he could not continue the drill, and requested to be placed under arrest. This strange affair, of course, broke up the drill. At first nobody knew what to make of this action on the part of the lieutenant-colonel, but on an examination into the matter it was found that he had not enjoyed very good health for a long time previous to the encampment, that he had worked very hard, and this, together with the overrating, hot weather had somewhat debilitated him, so that he became subject to hallucinations. He was taken in hand by Surgeon-General Bryant, and on the next day had almost completely recovered. The story that the incident was due to worry on account of undue and unjust criticism of the 74th by some of the State officers has no foundation whatever. On the last day only company drills took place, and the troops evacuated the camp on Saturday afternoon.

A class for recruits and undrilled men has been established in the 23d Regiment, under charge of Lieut. Thurston and Lieuts. Hart and Smith as assistants. The class was organized on Friday, Aug. 3. Company squad drills are discontinued, and all recruits will be sent to regimental squad immediately after enlistment.

The 23d Regiment has been ordered to Creedmoor on Friday, Aug. 17, at 7 A. M., in fatigue uniform and white helmets. The promotion of Surgeon E. A. Lewis to major, under the new Code, and appointment of 1st Lieut. W. H. Greenland as commissary, are announced. Lieut. G. L. Fox has been appointed captain of the regimental rifle team.

The 7th Regiment went to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday, Aug. 3.

Co. G, 13th Regiment, "Beecher's company," celebrated their 5th anniversary at Hibel's (Brooklyn) on Thursday, July 26. Many prominent National Guardsmen were present as guests. The affair was a pleasant one. Speeches were made by Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. D. E. Austen, Capt. Edward Packner, Capt. Watson, Gen. Christensen, and others.

In our report of last week we stated that the 90th company was given to sickness and fits. This was a typographical error, and should have referred to the 20th separate company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS.

The First Corps of Cadets, Lt. Col. Thomas F. Edmunds commanding, passed a very pleasant week in camp at Hingham, during the early portion of the month of July. The only drawback was the very small percentage of attendance, only 100 officers and men, including a band of 25 pieces, being present during the encampment. A feature of the camp was a mess kitchen, 50 by 25 feet, containing all the apparatus for field cooking, and a portable washhouse, which was designed by the Corps commanders. A good rifle range was constructed, and practice was had during the week at 200 and 500 yards. A reasonable amount of work was accomplished, but the small number of men present must have been disheartening to the officers, and there was not the usual amount of interest noticeable.

Military courtesy was uniformly excellent, and the discipline all that could be desired.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Following is General Pease's camp order:

HQs. 2d BRIGADE, MASS. VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
BOSTON, July 14, 1883.

G. O. No. 1.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 4, Adjutant General's Office, the 2d Brigade will encamp for the performance of five days' duty, at State Camp-ground, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next. The camp will be designated and known as "Camp at Framingham." Commanders of regiments and battalions will report with their commands at 12 o'clock, noon, on the day specified, to the Assistant Adjutant General, at brigade headquarters on the field.

The following details will be made, to report at 9 A. M., at State Camp-ground, on Monday, August 13, for the purpose of pitching the tents and preparing the camp:

From companies of infantry, one non-commissioned officer, four privates.

From companies of cavalry and artillery, one non-commissioned officer, eight privates.

Quartermasters and quartermaster sergeants will also be detailed to take immediate charge of the camping parties of their several commands, and report their arrival to the brigadier-engineer, who will have control of details made as provided.

Major Young, 1st Battalion Cavalry, will also detail one sergeant, three corporals, and nine privates, who will report to Capt. Hall, brigade provost marshal, at the same time and place.

The following appointments are announced: W. B. Thomas, provost sergeant; G. Merton Haley, sergeant and clerk; William Shaste, sergeant and clerk.

VERMONT.

The 1st Regiment, the 1st Separate Company, and the Light Battery, will hold their annual muster and parade for drill, discipline, inspection, and review, at St. Johnsbury, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of September. The Brigadier General, or senior officer present, will assume command of all the troops.

THE DRUMMING OUT AFFAIR.—A correspondent sends us the following:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The late drumming out affair in the 13th Regiment at Peekskill recalls to my memory another case of military (if not civil) discipline which occurred in the same regiment several years ago. But in this case the offenders were not punished, but allowed to go free. A certain captain of the 13th thought himself and company too good to associate with the rest of the regiment, and applied for a transfer. It was refused. The captain and a committee went to Albany and argued their case before the Adjutant-General, and were contemptuously dismissed. The captain then instructed the company to refuse to do duty, i. e., not to obey the orders of the colonel and general to proceed to Prospect Park for drill and review. Only one man obeyed the orders. The captain and lieutenant resigned to escape Court-martial, and the company was disbanded by Maj.-Gen. Woodward, commanding the 2d Division. The next step was to join another regiment in the same division; and they were duly mustered in with the same officers and non-commissioned officers they had before. I. C. Austen could drum out a private for intoxication, what punishment would he have inflicted for mutiny and disobedience of orders if he had commanded the 13th at that time instead of Gen. Jordan? Not long since I saw this mutinous captain marching at the head of the first company of his new regiment—the post of honor—with a most imposing military bearing, and his breast covered with medals; and his new colonel describes him as "every inch a soldier." Can such things be and not excite our special wonder?

MILITARY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE RHODE ISLAND ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment of the Rhode Island militia commenced Monday, July 9, and terminated on Saturday, the 14th. Nothing was accomplished on the first day except pitching the camp, which was done under the supervision of Capt. Howe, the engineer officer of the brigade, with the same precision and regularity which distinguished his work last year. A few changes were made, a little more room given behind the lines of tents, the brigade headquarters, and the tents of the non-commissioned staff were arranged at an angle to the line of field and staff, instead of at the end of the line, as they were last year.

The encampment was distinguished for the same good, honest, conscientious work. There is an absence of show and a realistic attention to the details which always indicate the presence and influence of the veteran, and the strength of the organization is largely due to the fact that all the higher officers—in fact, all the commanders of the organizations, are officers of the war.

Another good feature is the highly respectable and decent class of men by which their ranks are filled. I have seen a good deal of militia in several States, and can truly say that never have I seen the rowdy and disorderly element reduced to such a minimum. There is something almost pathetic in their anxious desire to do their organization justice, sometimes carried so far as to produce nervousness. They bear criticism with the utmost patience and good nature, inviting it freely and profiting by it. Every word dropped by the Regular officer respecting them is listened to with the most profound respect, and every bit of praise treasured up. There is one thing which was suggested to me by several officers of the brigade, and which would, I am confident, have an excellent effect, and that is, the detail of one of the companies of the Regular Service, for instance one of the Fort Adams companies, to attend the encampment. There are many details, such as guard duty, the care of arms and equipment, proper salutes, in which all militia are deficient, which could be taught better by the presence of a Regular company in the camp than by a year of theoretical instruction. Looking at it upon our militia as the nucleus of our Army in case of future need, I do not think we can do too much to promote free, cordial, and healthy co-operation.

To descend from generals to particulars: my first impression was made by the inspection of the Battalion, Colonel Robert Goddard, by Major Henry C. Cushing, 4th Artillery, the officer detailed by the War Department for the purpose.

The Battalion has always been a good one, having the advantage that four of the six companies are from Providence, and consequently have facilities for drill and instruction in battalion duties which are almost wanting in the country companies. With these disadvantages it is much to the credit of the country companies that they were so efficient. Then they have a fine class of men, steady, respectable, and very intelligent, largely clerks and the higher grade of mechanics. Colonel Goddard is one of the most accomplished men in the State, possessing wealth and a great social position. He has the personal gifts as well as the accidents of fortune, which command the respect of all who are brought into official contact with him. In an organization where the reins of discipline must necessarily be slack one can hardly overrate the advantage to a regiment of a colonel who is looked up to personally, socially, and officially by every man under him. It is in the same sense that makes the English nobleman, or great landed proprietor, the best colonel of militia in the world. Then add to this the fact that Colonel Goddard was a soldier of distinguished services in the Civil War and a hard student of military matters, and you have a typical commander.

The uniforms were clean, neat, and generally fitting well, except the trousers, which were frequently baggy. The equipments were clean, though without any attempt at polish, and the cartridge-boxes, at last year, a veritable eyesore of rusty, cracked leather with a rough, unsightly wooden block to hold about twenty cartridges. I could not but contrast them with the eminently neat, useful, and soldierly belt of brown canvas, piped with the color of the Corps, recently issued at Fort Adams, and pray that the day might come when we would cease to have an equipment for garrison which the soldier always wishes to throw away, as the first step toward getting ready for the field.

The manual of arms was rather poor, especially at inspection, as might be expected from the large number of recruits, but the stack arms, sling, and unslung knapsacks were exceptionally and wonderfully good.

Company C, Captain Slade, was the crack company, although Captain Draper's D, the crack company of last year, was little behind it.

After inspection, I saw a drill of the battalion, and the accuracy in most cases of the guides and markers was a striking proof of Col. Goddard's excellent instruction.

Change direction by the right flank in close column, was very well done, except that the 3d Division made a square change of direction, instead of a half left.

Change direction by the left flank, same error.

Close column on 1st Division, right in front, was very well done; as was "Take wheeling distance," and "right by companies," marching in column of companies, the Colonel gave the command, "companies left wheel," instead of "right into line wheel." In wheeling from line into column, and continuing the march, the Colonel omitted the command, "continue the march." "Centre forward," very well done. In reforming the line by two movements, "right into line wheel, left companies on right into line," the most serious error at the drill occurred; markers were erroneously established in front of the companies that wheeled and the guides of these companies inverted their muskets.

THE FOURTH BATTALION, COLORED—FIFTH BATTALION, IRISH.

After this, I took a glance at the 4th Battalion (colored) Major Smith. This organization is very popular, being the crack skirmishers of the brigade, and always making a splendid show, when deployed. They have a number of veterans among them, and I always feel like taking off my hat to the men who belonged to a persecuted and scorned race, had the grit to fight in the face of the most savage threats on the part of their foes and ill-concealed dislike and contempt from their comrades. They looked fairly, although their uniforms were not as neat as they should have been. There was no regularity in the matter of collars, and one man had canvas shoes and one had gloves.

Next, a drill of the 5th Battalion, Col. Moran, the Irish battalion. This has fine material, stout, able-bodied men, with a remarkably fine step in marching, long, free, and with a swing that recalls Sherman's veterans more than anything I have seen in militia.

For their faults, their officers are not well up in the details of battalion drill, and in the matter of guides and markers they were weak. The markers invariably faced each other, instead of the point of rest. There was no field officer to align the guides, and the Colonel who attended to it had more than he could do. "On right into line, in column of companies," the companies advanced to the turning point with the guide to the left, and wheeled, instead of turning. The march in column of fours was very good, also in line of battle, except that color and general guides had nearly double the proper distance. "On right into line from column of companies," was very good. "Companies right wheel," several guides on the pivot flank failed to stand fast. "Left front into line from column of companies," the third company made a wheel, instead of turning, and the fourth made a full instead of a half turn.

Dress Parade took place about 6 o'clock, by battalion. 1st Battalion very steady, during beat off. The staff were in their old place last year in rear of the Colonel, a wrong position, I think, though the point is not laid down. The manual was good.

In the 2d, the ranks were rather unsteady, carry poor, present fair, manual rather ragged.

Fifth unsteady; carry arms, poor; present, fair, except one officer; manual ragged.

BRIGADE DRILL BY THE LIGHT BATTERY, SECOND BATTALION.

At 9:30 on the 11th the line was formed for brigade drill by Gen. Rhodes. This was one of the most interesting exercises of the camp, and was on the whole very well done, especially in view of the fact that the opportunity for such drills rarely occurs, perhaps never except at the time of encampment. Gen. Rhodes proved himself a thorough tactician and did not make the smallest mistake. He was well seconded by intelligent staff officers who transmitted his orders clearly, and by experienced

commanders who generally knew their duties; mistakes were rarely repeated, and some movements were almost faultless in detail. The first movement was line of masses on 1st Division, 1st Battalion, well done. But at the command "attention battalion" the commander of the 2d failed to bring his battalion to a carry. "Forward on 1st Battalion take deploying intervals" too much interval taken by the 2d. "Deploy masses," markers slow in the 5th, and 1st lost distance. "Faced to the rear fours right about," "continue the march fours right about," some confusion in the 5th owing to the colonel not hearing the command. The first movement was then repeated, and was well done by the 1st and 2d; 5th took too much interval. "Change direction by the left flank" the markers of the 5th faced each other, and the 1st Division marched too far and had to close in. "Take wheeling distance," "right by companies" the left company, 2d Division, 5th Battalion, failed to mark time. "Double column of fours" the commander of the 5th gave "fours right and left," instead of "left and right." The 2d went all to pieces. "Right and left front into line" the 5th went to pieces. These two movements were repeated, and well done. The lines were then played into column of masses. The deployment on 1st Division, 1st Battalion, good, except that the markers of the 5th did not wait for "guides post." "Fours right about and forward," very good. "Battalion from the right at twenty yards interval, front into echelon," was beautifully done. Line was then formed on the rear battalion; equally good. The line of masses formation, change of direction, take wheeling distance, and right by companies were repeated, and with another march in review the drill terminated.

After this I took a look at the Light Battery. There is not much to add to my criticisms of last year. Everything that could be done by the zeal of the officers and the intelligence of the men was done, and the gun drill was better even than last year, and better than any I ever saw in militia. The guns are the same obsolete and ridiculous James pattern, and are of course a little more worthless year by year, with lands worn down so as to be obliterated in many cases, while the shot, which are round, have more windage than in the ordinary smooth-bore. The guns and carriages were neat, the harness rusty, saddle blankets ragged, laded, and frequently wanting. The horses clumsy and somewhat intractable, the drivers merely hired teamsters with uniforms on, of course almost totally ignorant of their duties. These are all the faults of the system and of the State; of a system which hires horses and drivers, and a State that will not provide decent guns, harness, or blankets. The officers are particularly efficient, and the cannoneers do their duties in a manner which would do credit to a regular battery. In the drill the movements were better than could have been expected, owing to the intelligence of chiefs of platoons and sections. Limber front was fairly done, except in the third piece. By platoons right wheel, the flank carriages failed to increase the gait when wheeling.

I then saw the inspection of the 2d Battalion, Col. Martin, and the result of this was one of the most gratifying things of the week, showing such genuine zeal, thoroughness and hard work. Due part of all. Last year the battalion was the most unequal in the brigade, with two excellent companies, two fair and two poor. This year there was not a poor company in the battalion, while two companies (E, Capt. Forsyth, and F, Capt. Rittman) reached the highest standard in the brigade, in the matter of size, setting up and soldierly bearing; while in neatness of equipment, manual and instruction, Company E was the crack company of the brigade, and F little behind. The Newport company, Capt. Snyder (B), was equally distinguished for the appearance of their equipments, which approached the standard of the famous "Newport Artillery."

REVIEW AND EVENING RECEPTION.

At 2:30 the command was reviewed by Adjutant-General Dyer. The regiments were very steady during inspection. They marched in review by the pretty movement rehearsed so carefully at Brigade drill, viz.: Line of masses change of direction, wheeling distance and right by companies, and it was done with great precision. They marched well and saluted as a rule well. Co. A Cavalry Battalion, were compact, but not perfectly aligned. Co. B almost faultless. The Battery did well.

During the evening a handsome reception was given by Gen. Dyer in an immense pavilion pitched for the purpose. The band, which is a very strong one and has been doing wonderful marching considering the fact that it is not a military band, except on a few special occasions, appeared in a superb white uniform. They are bewilderingly false-decorative, turning one day in light blue, the next in true British red, and again in white, besides a fatigue dress. The reception was thoroughly enjoyable and the effect lovely.

The hanging lamps diffused a soft and mellow light, heightening the beauty of what was beautiful, and casting in a kindly shade what was unattractive. The strains of music floated softly and died melodiously on the balmy air, and the white dresses of the ladies relieved the blue and gold of the uniforms.

Guard mounting on the 12th was a great improvement on those of the preceding days. The men were quite steady during inspection. The present and carry were both fair, and the march in review and salute decidedly good.

BRIGADE FIELD DAY.

About half-past 10 the Brigade moved out with one day's rations and plenty of ammunition for what is one of the most instructive exercises of the week, and that is field day. The order of march was:

Company A, Battalion of Cavalry, platoon of Light Artillery, 4th Battalion of Infantry, 1st Battalion of Infantry, 5th Battalion of Infantry, platoon of Light Artillery, 2d Battalion of Infantry, Co. B, Battalion of Cavalry.

At the first cross-roads, a force from Co. A, Cavalry, was sent down the road to hold it and guard against surprise in that direction. After going about a quarter of a mile further the 4th Battalion were deployed as skirmishers in an open field to the right of the road heavily fringed with woods.

They moved by the left flank with the peculiar view and celerity that have made them the champion skirmishers of the Brigade. Following them came a platoon of artillery, which went into battery about 100 yards from the road. The infantry formed two lines to support the advance—the 1st and 5th Battalions in the first line and the 2d Battalion in the second line.

The skirmishers again advanced throwing back the left wing in the form of a crook so as to sweep a ridge of woods that intervened between the field in which they were deployed and the field on the left. Company B advanced obliquely to the left to mask and cover this movement. The line thus established, the skirmishers and the artillery open fire. The supports closed and the whole line again moved forward; Company A, which had been drawn in from their patrol duty, covered the rear. It being the intention of the commanding officer to abandon this right field and concentrate in the left beyond the intervening belt of woods, the 2d Battalion was ordered to hold the field at present occupied, while the movement was protected and covered by Company B, Cavalry. The 5th returned first, followed by the 1st. As soon as the belt of woods had been traversed by the battalion, the 5th were ordered to picket it, and when the picket posts were established the 4th Battalion of skirmishers, which had still held the right field were withdrawn, and the new position somewhat oblique to the line held in the other field taken up. The infantry was drawn up with the 4th on the right, then a platoon of artillery in the interval, then the 5th, 1st, another platoon of artillery and the 2d Battalion. Company B, Cavalry, was now withdrawn from the belt of woods which they held until the completion of the transfer and formed a crook to the front on the right flank. The 1st Battalion now moved the 5th, on picket. The infantry were permitted to stack arms and rest, while General Rhodes made a reconnaissance with the two companies of cavalry and one piece of artillery. Company A dismounted, deployed and commenced firing the gun, firing over their heads as they lay upon the ground. They then rose and advanced firing. Meantime Company B advanced, mounted, on their left in due style. The skirmish line advanced 100 yards and the company of artillery, firing an enemy too strong for them, returned at double time. Company B charged, mounted, to extricate them, the men cheering and well in hand; they then formed line, halted, dismounted and deployed; Company A mounted and advanced at a gallop to cover the left flank. This was one of the best executed movements of the day. They were then recalled and relieved Company B on the skirmish line, after which the object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished the cavalry returned to the main force.

General Rhodes wishing to withdraw the 1st Battalion from picket, the 4th were again deployed as skirmishers and again excited the admiration of all by their dash and accuracy. The skirmishers opened a heavy fire, and both platoons of artillery responded. The skirmishers driven in, passed at double time through the interval of the line. Fire opened along the whole line, the crack of the fire being punctuated now and then by heavy volleys. The firing ceased and the command was given to advance by double columns of four forming parallel columns. This movement is one that could be employed with advantage in a broken country, enabling a large force to pass over ground that would present almost insuperable obstacles to lines of battle and at the same time giving the facilities of deployment in both directions. It was well executed and after advancing about 100 yards in line style they deployed and opened a rapid and heavy fire. The line was then retired and the men replenished their ammunition, the withdrawal being covered by the trusty skirmishers of the 4th Battalion. After refilling the whole line swung round to the left on the 2d Battalion as pivot.

The skirmishers open fire, then being repulsed retire through the intervals. The line open fire, then cease firing, fix bayonets, charge, and with a tremendous cheer the men rushed into the woods; here they halted and expended their remaining ammunition.

The withdrawal to the camp then began covered by the two companies of cavalry, who skirmished, mounted. The horses were quite steady under fire, their docility redeeming in some degree their clumsiness. The affair was extremely interesting to the men, and of course to the large crowd of spectators, most of whom walked a mile and a half on a very hot day to see it. They were well rewarded, for the realism of the affair was most striking, and in the hands of veterans who had often enacted similar scenes on many a bloody stage, this exercise was worth a week of dress parades and reviews as a means of instruction and preparation for war.

The cavalry played a much more prominent part in the proceedings of yesterday than they did last year, which was an excellent idea, for there is no one in the militia that needs opportunity for practice as badly. The commanding officer of the battalion and his company commanders are all veterans. They are careful, hard-working and painstaking men, but they can not overcome the obstacles which, on the present system, are insurmountable. The men are willing and intelligent, but they are not usually good riders and not specially familiar with the management of a horse. The horses are not only ill bred for the occasion, and therefore green, but they are frequently unsuitable for cavalry work, being large, clumsy, slow animals; consequently while the men skirmished well on foot and fired well on horseback they were very slow in mounting and dismounting, and in manoeuvring mounted, there was a painful want of that celerity which is the *raison d'être* of effective cavalry.

The battery did surprisingly well. Their horses were somewhat unruly while the pieces were firing, but the drivers managed to keep them near enough to be on hand when wanted to limber up, and the way in which the cannoneers handled their pieces was superb. I have rarely seen faster firing in any battery under my observation, regular or militia, and while quick as a flash, the men never got flurried. I saw a primer fall, and the command "Stand fast" given and executed as coolly as in drill, without either cartridges or primers.

DRILL OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

At 10 o'clock the next day I attended a drill of the 2d Battalion, Colonel Martin.

The 1st movement was "close column on left Division right in front." The 2d and 3d Divisions failed to support arms at the conclusion of the movement. "Take wheeling distance," good. On 3d Division, close in mass, four right about, the Colonel omitted the "Close right" "Close right" after wheeling about. "Change direction by the left flank." 1st Division marched too far and failed to support arms. "On 1st Division deploy column four left." The markers were slow and faced each other. The left general guide failed to move to the flank, the captains took their places in front of their companies without waiting for guides posts, and the battalion failed to support arms.

"Double column four left and right." The 3d Division got mixed up, one company getting in front of the other, instead of wheeling. "Right into line wheel, left companies on right into line." Left guide, 4th company, failed to come out on the line. Double column repeated. Both companies, 2d Division, went too far and overlapped and did not support arms.

"Left into line wheel, right companies on left into line." Very well done. At the next movement the Colonel gave the command "Double column," meaning "Centre forward." The left column failed to oblique and gain the 3 yards interval. "Four left, right wing (it should be right companies) on left into line." The guides of the right companies did not invert their pieces. No right guide for color company, and the battalion failed to support arms. "Close column on 1st Division left in front four right." The commander, 2d Division, gave "four right, column half right," instead of "right forward, four right." 3d Division too close to 2d.

"On 1st Division deploy column four right." The markers faced in the wrong direction. The captain 1st company dressed it wrong. No right guides of companies out.

"Close column on 1st Division right in front, four right." Markers were erroneously posted. 3d Division started to execute left in front, and the battalion failed to support arms. "On 1st Division deploy column four right." No guides for 2d Division. Guide of the 4th company faced wrong. "Forward, guide centre." Good, except that color and general guides were too far from the line.

"Companies right wheel." Pivot guide 2d moved throwing the company to the left. 3d and 4th. "On right into line." Left guides, 2d companies, slow in getting on the line. Left general guides did not get on the line at all.

"Companies right wheel." Pivot 3d moved a little. "On right into line." Right general guide came on the line; left general guide did not. No left guide 6th company.

"Close column on 1st Division right in front." Very good. "Change direction by the right flank." 3d Division too close and failed to support arms.

"Take wheeling distance. Right by companies." "On right into line." Markers not far enough to the right.

The cavalry were inspected by the Brigade Inspector, Major Bradford, Major Cushing being sick. The carbines were clean and serviceable, sabres fair, blankets neatly rolled, saddles poor, and the men's seats generally bad. I firmly believe that one reason why the militia cavalry seat is so bad is owing to the saddle and stirrup. I do not mean to say that the McClellan saddle is not better adapted to military riding than the English, but I do say that a man unaccustomed to horses can sit on the McClellan with a seat, with which he would fall off the English saddle, and that whereas an open stirrup would compel him to sit down in the saddle in order to keep it on his foot, the big hooded abomination encourages him to stick his foot in any way and bump himself in his saddle, with equally delightful unconcern; of course, every recruit should be taught to ride without a saddle, and then he will acquire a good position which no saddle can equal; but for a man that must learn in a few lessons the McClellan saddle encourages bad positions.

CONCLUDING CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS.

I hope to see the day when the Whitman saddle and metal stirrup, which is delightfully comfortable to horse and rider, and in military appearance, will displace the present tree and its clumsy, unsightly wooden stirrup and hood, the legacy of greasers and cattle herders.

In the afternoon the brigade was reviewed by his Excellency, Gov. Bourn. The command was exceedingly steady during inspection, and passed in review as follows:

The 1st Battalion marched very well and had their ranks well aligned. The companies were small, and the absence of a rear rank was fortunate for their appearance, the closing of proper distance being one of the almost universally weak points of militia. The 3d had their rear rank (when they were in two ranks) fairly closed, the 3d company was closed to the proper distance, and their alignments were generally good. Their salutes were particularly good.

The 5th Battalion marched with their splendid step and excellent alignments, but they always have their rear rank at almost double time distance. Their salutes were fair.

The 4th Battalion (colored) had one company not closed, the

other the best closed of the day. The alignments and salutes were good.

Cavalry excellent, well aligned, and well closed. Battery excellent. Brigade dress parade, and the inspection of the 5th Battalion, Col. Moran, closed the day's programme, Saturday being devoted to breaking camp and returning to Providence, where a parade in the streets brings the affair to a close.

I did not know that the inspection would take place, and missed it. Major Cushing told me that the battalion looked well. I can testify that in the ordeal of the field day the 5th were particularly efficient, being handled quickly and executing their part of the manoeuvres in a most soldierly way. The material of the rank and file is composed of excellent, being strong, well made, sober and zealous. Their officers are not as well instructed as they should be in their duties, that is the company officers.

The commander, Col. Moran, is a veteran, and in essentials an excellent soldier, while not possessing any special talent as a drill master and not sufficiently critical of his company commanders.

The great trouble is, that, in the formation from column to line, few commanding officers of militia watch carefully the commands of each captain and the manner in which the commands are executed, but are satisfied if a captain gets his company upon the line in some kind of shape and somewhere near its proper place. So much depends upon the minutiae of execution in these movements, such as that the companies shall be conducted exactly opposite their places, that the change of direction shall be given exactly at twice company distance from the line, that the head of the column (if column of four) shall be the change approach the line perpendicularly and that the front into line shall be turned so as to enable the flanks to get before the company shall have overrun the line. There are so many little points to be observed in forming a column of four front into line that I would rather judge of the proficiency of company commanders by their execution of this movement than by any other in battalion drill. It is to that drill that four right from line and four left from column are to company drill. When you get a company to execute the first so that each rear rank will fall back promptly and together to column distance, dressing quickly, and the second so that each rank will fit into their place like a neat bit of joiner's work, then you may lift up your voice and challenge the Chocoma Guards or the Crescent City Rifles, yes, or any organisation whatsoever.

The Brigade dress parade was almost faultless, and showed that a week of good, steady, honest work can accomplish. The great feature of the Rhode Island militia is that every one from Gen. Rhodes down seems so thoroughly in earnest. Their faults are almost always from excess of zeal rather than want of it. Now in the matter of guard duty sentinels were so anxious to pay all officers the respect to which they were entitled that they frequently presented arms to officers not entitled to such a salute, but I did not see any instance of a sentinel not recognizing an officer. And in challenging I found the same spirit. They challenged promptly and solemnly, but when an officer was the challenged party and did not happen to have the correct salute, or gave it wrong, they seemed divided between zeal in the execution of their instructions and respect for the position of an officer. They did not appreciate that a sentinel on post ranks everybody as far as his orders go. In the matter of general salutes, that is saluting officers when not on guard or post, they did not do worse than most militia, in fact better than some. It is in these matters that I think the presence and example of a Regular company would be so effective. Finding that the Regulars always salute and being intensely anxious to emulate them as they are desirous of obtaining the approbation of a Regular officer, it would become the fashion to salute, and like most fashions it would spread like wildfire.

The guard mounting on Saturday morning was the worst ceremony of the encampment, but there was some excuse for it.

The morning was intensely and exhaustingly hot, and they probably regarded it as a sort of appendage to the week, something that must be got through with like a Frenchman's grace. The men were moving constantly during inspection, adjusting arms, accoutrements and even raising their shakos. At parade rest one man clasped his hands over the top of the musketeer, and the movement was ragged and perfectly lifeless. Present arms and carry almost as bad. The marching in review was a little better, but in reforming line both guides on the pivot flanks failed to stand fast.

At 10 o'clock the camp was struck and it was a very pretty ceremony. At 10 minutes before the time the bugle called every one to attention, and a man stood at each tent pole ready for the second call. At 10 o'clock the call sounded and as if by magic several acres of snowy canvas fell like one tent. Then came the task of packing and loading, and I must say that the rapidity with which these cars were loaded was simply astonishing. Fancy what we would have thought during the war of loading the camp equipage and baggage of a Brigade of 800 men in twenty minutes; yet to such an admirable system have they reduced transportation, and so ably do the railroad authorities co-operate with the military that this feat was done.

The administration of the Rhode Island militia is a model to all organizations of the kind. Through the extreme courtesy of Gen. Dyer, Adjt.-General; Gen. Dennis, Quartermaster-General; Col. Philip Chase, Asst. Adjt.-General, I have been furnished with all reports of inspection.

The winter work in this way is most thorough, Major Bradford having blanks in which percentages are kept of every point in the drill, management and discipline of a company. I have carefully inspected the office work of the Brigade and the consolidated morning reports, which are simply perfect. Col. Chase, in addition to his long experience in his office, being one of the best accountants and business men in Rhode Island. In conclusion, I would say that while there is much to criticize in details, the spirit which animates the militia of this State is the very best possible; that this spirit is fostered and directed by men of ability, experience and zeal, and the result is calculated to inspire respect and admiration.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

On Tuesday evening, July 24th, the 18th Regiment, of Pittsburg, gave an exhibition review, guard mount and dress parade, the Exposition grounds. The regiment consisting of eight companies under command of Colonel McKibbin, paraded with 236 enlisted men, accompanied by the Second Brigade band and their regimental drum corps. The battalion arrived on the grounds promptly at 6.30 p. m., and on account of the delays between the manoeuvres it was dark before they got through with the programme. The reviewing officer was Adjutant-General Guthrie, accompanied by Colonels Goddard and Hassinger, and Lt.-Colonel Hudson, of the Governor's staff. The marching of the regiment and distances as they came on the ground circling around the race track was by far the best of the evening. After a short rest the regiment reformed for review and the details of this ceremony passed off reasonably smooth until the companies wheeled to the right preparatory to passing in review, in which movement distances were lost and the dressing was only fair with the exception of two or three companies. Passing the reviewing officer the saluting by the majority of officers was very bad. Instead of the staff officers saluting with the Colonel each one saluted individually and at various distances. We noticed the portly Quartermaster saluted after the captain of the first company, and the latter was correct in his salute and had proper distance also. A lieutenant in command of one of the companies in saluting did not drop his sword until past the reviewing officer some considerable distance. One of the captains energetically brought his sword butt up as high as the top of his head and held it up in response to the salute. The lieutenant of the left company did not salute at all, but kept his sword at carry. We think he is one of the many newly commissioned officers in the regiment, but the question comes up here how can he have passed the examination required by the code of all officers before being commissioned, if he did not know of this simplest of all requirements of an officer. Very few of the officers turned their heads toward the reviewing officer when saluting, as required by the tactics. After passing in review the wheeling into line by companies was spoiled by the band continuing to play too long, preventing the companies of the right wing from hearing the colonel's command and continuing the march until quite a gap was left. The left wing was then brought again into column of companies by various movements according to the whims of each captain, some by "about face" and "right wheel," and "about face" again, others by "right face," "column right" and "left face." The regiment was then

brought into line from a halt after distances had been properly recovered. After another rest, details were made for guard mount which was promptly executed. The minor details, if any, could not be detected on account of the distance the troops were from the grand stand. However, the guard mount was the best executed ceremony of the evening. The men all seemed to have "been there before," but we doubt if a detail made at random from the various companies would have been capable of doing as well. By the time the dress parade came off it was almost too dark to be able to give any opinion of the movements except the manual of arms, which was noticeable by the movements of the white gloved hands. The simpler parts of the manual were good, especially the first and second companies, but "right shoulder" from "support," also "support to carry," the dropping of hands was very ragged. On the whole it was a very fair exhibition and showed some improvement over previous efforts. A squad of Allegheny City police, under command of captain of the night watch, acted in very bad taste by manoeuvring in front of the grand stand, thereby detracting the attention of the audience from the guard mount. The officer in charge of the police is a Captain in the 14th Regiment, N. G. P.

"FAIR" PRACTICE AT LONG RANGE.—At the close of the Amateur Club match at the long ranges on Saturday, July 14, Miss Rose Klein, and a lady friend, came upon the range at the 1,000 yard firing point, and were seated, noting the firing, when Major Shorkley, who, having completed his military scores, which by the way, were good ones, he making an aggregate of 181 at the six ranges, asked Miss Klein if she would not fire a score with his rifle, he promising to coach her for the white disc. She consented, and with almost the deliberation of an amateur, took her position, and at the first shot got fairly on the target, much to the surprise of the club members, who gallantly applauded. This she followed up, not once losing the iron, until the white disc had shown three times for her in the military score of seven shots, she making a total of 27 out of a possible 35, at 1,000 yards! Miss Klein is rather petite in make-up, and weighs about 110 lbs. She fired a long range military rifle, using 100 grains of powder and a 550 grain patched bullet.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Are we to infer from this that if Miss Klein had not been "rather petite in make up," and weighed, say, 150 lbs., she would have made a proportionately better score, that is, a string of bull's-eyes?

WIMBLEDON CAMP.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing previous to the International Match, gave a description of the Wimbledon camp, which is equally interesting now. He says: There is no more picturesque spot within easy reach of the metropolis than this trying-ground of the British and American marksmen. The lover of English rural scenery will have to search far and wide before he meets with another such charming expanse of heathery upland, diversified by so many views of hill and down, common and park, open champaign and well-wooded hollow that possess such attractions for the dweller in the city. The landscape is everywhere dotted with old-fashioned mansions and cosy-looking red-brick cottages shut in from the main roads by groups of trees and shrubberies, with here and there the spire of a church topping the hillside, and the lovely grassy slopes of Richmond, and Wimbledon itself, and the far-away Epsom Downs, to arrest the eye in the distance. The owner, or part owner, of a regulation army tent, pitched amidst these surroundings during the hot days of July, must be held to have his lines cast in unusually pleasant places. With the curtain of his primitive dwelling pushed aside, he will breathe the balmy winds from over the gorse-covered Surrey hills, unsullied by even a whiff of smoke, save from the pipes and gun-barrels of his comrades. There is at present rather too much of the junketing element about this annual gathering of sharpshooters to please the authorities. The inhabitants of the ordinarily peaceful suburbs of Putney and Wandsworth, on the confines of which the Common lies, have lately presented their protest against the Sunday orgies of the rougher element who come from London. A fee of one shilling is charged for admission within the enclosure on week days, in order in part to reimburse the expenses of the meeting, which are considerable. But on Sundays the camp is free to all, with a result which is by no means acceptable either to those within or dwelling outside of its boundaries. If it were possible to place some check on the inroads of the London "black-guard" contingent, the Wimbledon meeting would be one of the pleasantest gatherings of the year. A good deal of soldier like and hard work is got through daily between nine and six; and in the after intervals of play, between gun-fire at sundown and "lights out" at night, the hospitality and entertainment accorded strangers is unbounded.

The aggregate value of money prizes alone to be shot for at Wimbledon this year amounts to not less than \$42,500 (£8,500). In addition there are a large number of silver challenge plates, gold cups, vases, shields and the like, some of them very costly and so big that their possession becomes somewhat onerous to the victors. The Elcho challenge shield, for example, competed for by rival "eighties" from Ireland, Scotland and England, requires the united efforts of four men to bear it away from the prize platform. If won by England their huge trophy is delivered into the custody of the Lord Mayor of London for the time being for one year. If by Ireland, to the care of the Lord Mayor of Dublin; if by Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of that city takes charge of it. The prize, however, which most riflemen who come up to Wimbledon strive to win is that given by the Queen, amounting to £250 in money, and the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. For example, the American riflemen will, I am given to understand, be eligible to enter for any one of the following prizes, open to all comers:

Alexandra, £900—500 and 600 yards.
Albert, £175—600 and 900 yards. Wills, £100—900 yards.
Halford, £25; Henry, £65; Curtis and Harvey, £77—1,000 yards.
St. Ledger, £50; Armorer, £40—900 yards.
Arthur, £50; Brownlow, £50—600 yards.
Dudley, £25; Duke of Cambridge, £50—1,000 yards.
Marquis of Hartington, £75—900 yards.
Bodine, £50; Alfred, £300—200 yards.
Molineux, £50; Bertram and Roberts, £100—500 yards.
Graphic, £100; Glen Albion, £300—200 yards.
Bass, £50; Daily Telegraph, £200—500 yards.
Windmill, £200; Heath, £100—500 yards.
Gregory, £40; Robin Hood, £100; Kirkman, £100—200 yards.

A total of 26 prizes at the aggregate value of £3,172. There will be also one or two special prizes given by outsiders for competition among the American members of the International Team exclusively.

The Queen's Match at Wimbledon was won this year for the seventh time by Scotland. The first six out of the "60" hail from beyond the Tweed. Maj. Pearce, 4th Devon, was seventh, while again three Scotchmen make up the first ten in order of merit. The winner's score was a total of 79 points, while Capt. Young, 2d Renfrew, the winner of the Silver Medal and £60, was second with 73, and the veteran M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries, who for the seventh time has been included in the "60," came third with one point.

IRELAND won the Eliocho Shield with 1,600 points, beating Scotland by 11 points, while England scored 1,564. The Eliocho Shield has now been won eleven times by England, six by Ireland, and five by Scotland. The Irish, however, were not admitted to the contest until 1865, three years after the prize was instituted. In the Any Rifle Match Major Young, 21st Middlesex, for the seventh time tied for this prize and lost it.

The following notification, printed in big red type, was posted on the boards outside the official tents in the afternoon: "Private Donald M'Pherson, 1st Renfrew V. C., having challenged a shot which had not been signalled, and having fired again while the range officer was engaged in attending to the telephonic communication with the butts on the subject of his challenge, and having thus obtained credit for an inner, and fired eight shots instead of seven, is disqualified forever under Section 2, Sub-section 1, paragraph F, of the Regulations, viz., guilty of conduct which the committee considered to be discreditable." The incident caused a sensation in camp, and the prompt and decisive action of the Executive was warmly approved.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Will you please to select for me a small work for a regimental Q. M.—the work that will be of most service to a young officer called to act as regimental Q. M. and Commissary? We issue the 'Army ration,' and have to do with other matters about as such officers have in the National Guard?" Ans.—The Army Regulations of 1881 are a good study on the subject, and a pocket edition, without forms, has been issued by the War Department. In 1865, John P. Morton and Co., Louisville, Ky., published "Q. M. D., or Book of Reference for Quartermasters," by Captain Walworth Jenkins, U. S. A. The same year, P. M. Pinckard, of St. Louis, published "The Quartermaster's Guide," by Colonel T. S. Case, A. Q. M. In 1863, D. Van N. Brand published a smaller work entitled "Manual for Quartermasters and Commissaries," by Captain M. F. Hunter, late U. S. A. Two gentlemen of the Quartermaster's Department, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, also published a few years ago an excellent synopsis of the subject. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to furnish a further list.

RIFLEMAN asks: "Is it allowable to whiten the front sight of the rifle at target practice?" Ans.—It has recently been decided that "there is no objection to whitening the front sight if the soldier can do better work with it. The coloring should be left to the judgment of the soldier."

J. H. C. asks: "Can you tell me anything of Frank Stanwood, an officer of the Army, reported to have died some ten years ago?" Ans.—Captain Frank Stanwood, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., died of consumption at the residence of his father in Brighton, Mass., December 20, 1872. For an account of his death see the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of December 29, 1872.

ROCKEON says: "I am a non-commissioned officer soon to be discharged. I wish to obtain the position of letter carrier in New York. What is the course to pursue under the Civil Service Act?" Ans.—Apply to the Postmaster at New York for the proper blanks whereon to make your application. Also ask if he will furnish you a copy of the pamphlet giving the "Civil Service Act, Rules and Regulations." Pages 11 and 12 of the pamphlet will give you full information on the subject.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: At guard mount, after a sergeant has inspected his detail and closed ranks, should he cause the detail to count off, or should he face them to the right or left and conduct them to the parade by the flank; or, in other words, should the details be counted off until the guard as a whole is formed—I mean by counting off, to count fours. Tactics do not go into this matter, and I would like to know what the custom is. Ans.—The basis of the Tactics being the units of fours, any detachment the size of which admits of it, should be counted off, whether marched on guard or otherwise. You would, however, not be incorrect in marching on a detail by facing it to the right, and after arrival on the line facing it to the left, as the Tactics provide for such movement. The latter, however, is not customary. The counting off of the guard after all the details have formed is an affair entirely independent of any previous counting off of the details separately.

R. A. L. asks: "Who were the publishers of 'A History of the First U. S. Artillery,' what is its price, and where can the work be purchased?" Ans.—The author of the history in question is Major W. L. Haskin, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. It was printed by B. Thurston and Co., of Portland, Me., but the Major issued it himself under special subscription at \$5, we believe. Better write to him for information, as he may have copies yet on hand.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I have noticed in recent competitive drills of sections of Artillery, that in executing the commands 'By hand to the front' and 'Rear,' in some of the sections, Nos. 6 and 7 would seize the poles of the limber and move it at the command 'March,' while in others Nos. 6 and 7 and the limber would not move. Which is right? Secs. 156 and 157 Art. Tactics, says nothing about Nos. 6 and 7 and the limber." Ans.—At the commands "By hand to the front" or "Rear," Nos. 6 and 7 remain at their posts at the piece unlimbered. The pieces and limbers form two parallel lines (Par. 569), each line dressed and regulated on its own guide (Par. 675). The movement of a piece in the "Order in Battery" is not necessarily followed by a

corresponding movement of its limber. Should the piece be limbered, then, of course, Nos. 6 and 7 would seize the end of the Pole by the commands "forward" and "backward" march, etc.

J. M. B. asks: Who is the inventor of the new wire jacketed gun for which Capt. Sigsbee ordered the tube? Ans.—Dr. Woodbridge is the inventor of one of the two arms referred to. The other one was designed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, but is, after all, only a modification of the Woodbridge system, the difference simply being in the way the wire is wrapped.

CIVILIAN asks: 1. How many and what organizations have adopted the State uniform, and also their locations? 2. Where can I obtain a full list of the organizations in the State, their standing, size, and location? Ans.—1. Apply to the Adjutant-General of the State; but few organizations have been furnished with the State uniform by the State so far, almost all want it, and have applied for it; some have obtained it at their own expense. 2. The last report of the Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., will give you the desired information.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. Is it proper to salute an officer when on fatigue and having tools in your hand? 2. In passing an officer with a gun, is it proper to give a sergeant's salute, when the right hand is not empty, carrying such as a book, or anything in the right hand? Ans.—1. Only when you are actually at work you are not required to salute. 2. You should certainly give the sergeant's salute in this case. Pass your book under the right arm when you see the officer coming, and give the salute with the left hand.

CONSTANT READER asks: A Marine officer on a board, and entitled to commutation of quarters, is furnished with a house in a navy yard, though not by the quartermaster of the corps. 1. Is this officer entitled to commutation? 2. If so, under what authority or act? Ans.—1. An officer cannot draw commutation for quarters at two places. 2. If a Marine officer is ordered from another post or station on a board at a navy yard, and is furnished with public quarters, although not by the quartermaster, he would not be entitled to commutation; if simply accommodated as a guest at the quarters of some officer, he would be entitled to commutation if not in possession of or receiving commutation for quarters elsewhere.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH from Paris, August 3, says it is rumored that a plot to restore the monarchy has been discovered. The newspaper *France* professes to give the details of the plot. It says that 25,000 muskets for a popular rising have been ordered, and that attempts have been made to tamper with the army. It also asserts that three conspirators have been arrested.

The rule of pilotage which troubles our naval officers here seems to be exactly reversed in England, for, in speaking of the loss of the *Lively*, *Broad Arrow* says: "To force a pilot on an unwilling and thoroughly competent navigating lieutenant, stop fifteen shillings a day of his pay because of the presence of this pilot, and then hold him responsible for all the pilot does, is not commercially correct, however it may be according to the Regulations. This pilot employed in the *Lively* was, it appears, employed for two reasons—first, because he had special knowledge of the coast, which certainly argued, even if improperly, his greater acquaintance with the coast than that boasted by the lieutenant; and, secondly, because he had special knowledge of the crofters on shore, and these would be useful ashore as well as afloat to the sea-sick Lord. The matter requires further consideration."

In France the marines are already armed with the Kropatchek magazine rifle, and the Russian navy carries in large numbers the Evans repeater. Germany has distributed 2,000 Mausers among four regiments, and awaits their experiments and reports.

The British storeship anchored at Coquimbo having been warned that she was to be blown up or sunk, has obtained permission from Chili to open fire on suspicious boats that may approach her after nightfall. Possibly the Canadian rumors that Halifax was to be entered by means of its sewers, and that the Welland Canal was to be blown up by tourists with gripsacks, have reached Coquimbo.

ADMIRAL Ito and Mr. Sasow, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, recently began, by Admiralty permission, an inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard and the shipping. Mr. Friedrich Gille, an officer belonging to the German Navy, was also granted permission to visit the yard.

An important step has just been taken towards placing the relations of the Indian government with the Amer of Afghanistan on a footing of greater amity and closer confidence than has yet been attained. It has been determined, says the *Times*, to grant him a subsidy on the regular receipt of which he can depend at certain intervals as long as he remains ruler of Afghanistan.

The British government intend to erect a torpedo manufacturing factory on the banks of the Medway, near Chatham.

THERE was a grand review Saturday, July 14, at Longchamps of the troops constituting the garrison of Paris. There was nothing worthy of notice save the excessive weak-

ness of the companies, and the fact that each regiment was represented by only two battalions. The French seem to be sacrificing the efficiency of regiments to the empty vanity of having a greater number of cadres than they could place on a war footing.

The statement that consequent on the prevalence of cholera in Egypt the Indian troops would during the approaching season not pass through the Suez Canal is unauthorized. No change has so far been made in the outgoing arrangements, and it had been decided that several should return via the Cape before cholera was reported at Damietta.

The Brazilian army is in a rather disorganized condition. The ex-Minister of War in Brazil gives a melancholy account of the laxity of discipline, not merely among the rank and file, but also among the higher officers. One of these, a colonel, on hearing that he had been passed over, went to the War Department, abused the officials there, and swore that if the Emperor did not see justice done he would let them know what 500 bayonets could do in the streets of Rio. The hospitals in many parts are sinks of financial corruption. Some officers frequently receive for medicines four or five times their active pay, and leeches are hired four or five times a month at 80 cents each every time. Electric collars are supplied at the cost of tens of thousands of dollars, and "feeding bottles" figure in the accounts for over \$50,000, "as though," adds the ex-Minister sarcastically, "the military hospitals were nurseries for children."

TEN thousand deaths in Cairo within two months is the commentary on the condition of the Egyptian people, and on the administration of public affairs in Egypt.

Hicks Pasha's last victory over the Soudan insurgents, in which he lost but two men, is accounted for by the fact that a great body of the Mahdi's force attacked a position at Warabia, where mitrailleurs, mortars, and twelve field guns had full sweep. One of the lieutenants of the False Prophet lately claimed that he had 83,000 men, the forces and their leaders being recapitulated in detail; and, having given the exact strength, he added, with an imaginative touch: "We are coming with armies whose numbers can be counted only by the Most High, and with arms which you possess not, including rockets and Remingtons."

The lack of organization in the church in the Royal Navy is the subject of an article in the *Church Quarterly Review*, which complains of the isolation of naval chaplains and of the faulty distribution which practically excludes two-thirds of the ships from their ministrations. To remedy this it is desired that the whole of the religious arrangements on each naval station should be in charge of the chaplain of the flagship, who should be selected, not for his seniority, but for his tact, judgment, and mission spirit.

A DESPATCH received at Paris July 28 announced that the French troops under Badens made a sortie on the 19th from Ha-Noi with a force of 500 men. He captured seven pieces of artillery and killed 1,000 of the enemy. The loss of the French in the movement was only eleven men.

THE *London World* says:

There are two principal reasons why the army fails to attract recruits. It is no real profession, and, in spite of praiseworthy efforts, its character continues low. The lad who takes the sailing is too often the refuse of society, the awkward apprentice, the idler or ne'er-do-well, who has not prospered in private life. His military service does nothing to improve his power of earning a livelihood, and on his return home he finds he cannot possibly compete with his old companions who, while he soldiered, stuck steadily to their trades. He is fit for nothing but unskilled manual labor, and this he cannot always obtain. Hence the frequent distress of reservists, their fraudulent enlistments, and lapses into crime. An army thus constituted cannot have a very high tone. The fact that black sheep can and do enter it suffices to deter thousands of respectable youths to whom an adventurous career might otherwise possess irresistible attractions. Friends and relations, the squire, the parson, all will combine to deplore the enlistment of any lad in whom they take an interest, as though "going for a soldier" were really a disgraceful career. Yet it is still open to that aspiration so long as it accepts a single respectable recruit, and the whole tone of the service will only be raised when good character is an indispensable qualification for enlistment. This might be compassed if boys were carefully selected from the industrial, charitable, and even the work-house schools of the kingdom, formed into odder corps, organized like naval training ships, and sent into the ranks when of the right age and duly trained. Any number of candidates would be forthcoming, and they would make soldiers of quite the right sort. A leading feature in their military novitiate would be industrial instruction, as they would join their regiments with undeniable skill in one or other of the handicrafts. During the short period of service abundant facilities would offer themselves for their employment as artisans. On passing into the Reserve, unlike so many Reservists under our present system, they would be backed up by a certainty of gaining an honest livelihood with their own right hands. They would, in fact, be incorporated in the ranks of the British workman after imbibing habits of discipline and being accustomed to arms. The sole obstacle seeing-ly to the immediate adoption of this new method is its expense.



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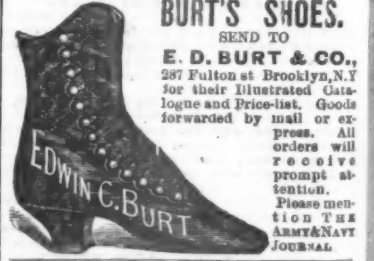
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